The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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I. O. O. F.

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If you take the chances of procuring them in Philadelphia they may cost you more than $11.40 to return.

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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership existing and known as G. W. Adams & Co., between G. W. Adams and Chas. F. Renne, is this day dissolved.

GEO. W. ADAMS, CHAS. F. RENNE.

Chicago, Sept. 14, 1876.

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THE GREAT ISSUE

Democracy and the South One and Inseparable.

A "Solid South" the Only Ground on Which the Democracy Hope to Achieve Success.

Consequences that Would Follow Democratic Possession of the National Government.

Outspoken Sentiments of the Partisans of "the Lost Cause."

Their Implacable Determination to Crush Out Negro-Suffrage.

"The Cant Phrase About 'Accepting the Situation,' but the Excuse of Cowardice."

Programme of the Confederate Democracy--"The North Will Be the Rebels Next Time."

"A Reclamation for the Value of Emancipated Slaves," and Other Enormous Pecuniary Demands.

Putting the South in Power Will Be a Reversal of the Judgment of the War.

Will the Loyal American People Consent to Such a Disgraceful Procedure?

Cincinnati Commercial.

The Democracy is the party of the South. This was the history of that party before the War. The South held the balance of power in politics, and used it in the way that would enable it to control the country, and they always did control it. Up to 1829, a period of 42 years, there were but two Presidents from the North. John Adams and John Quincy Adams served a term each. All the rest served two. Since 1829 up to 1860, with but one exception, there never has been a President elected by the people who was not either a Southerner or a Democrat.

Jackson was a Southerner and a Democrat.

Van Buren was from the North, but a Democrat.

Harrison was the exception. He was from the North, but not a Democrat. But he was a Virginian by birth, imbued with Southern notions of politics.

Polk was a Southern Democrat.

Taylor was from the South, and was always in a state of semi-unconsciousness as to his political faith. But, as the father-in-law of Jeff. Davis and father of Gen. Dick Taylor, a leading Rebel, he would doubtless be claimed by Democrats of to-day as a member in good standing with the party.

Frank Pierce was a Northern Democrat, and so was Buchanan. The result of this long line of Southern and Democratic succession was Rebellion and War.

Through the Democracy the South controlled the whole country. That is exactly what they desire to do now. That party counts on

A "SOLID SOUTH,"

expecting to achieve success thereby, as it did in former times. That party which is elected to power must uphold and carry out the principles and policy of the constituency which elected it.

It requires but few Electoral votes from the North, in addition to the "Solid South," to elect a President. If, therefore, Tilden and Hendricks are elected, who will be their masters?

The Democracy have always been in sympathy with the South, politically and otherwise. Mr. Buchanan, in his last message to Congress, when war was actually existing, declared that he could find no constitutional power to coerce a State. This, in short, is the idea of "State Rights," originated by the South, and sustained by the Democracy of the North. Though a State may rebel, the General Government can do nothing to prevent.

The Democratic party have consistently sustained the cause of the South ever since 1860, when Vallandigham, Pendleton, and Thurman pledged the assistance of the Democracy. In 1864 their platform pronounced the War a failure, Mr. Tilden being one of the Committee who reported that resolution to the Convention.

Their Convention of 1868, which nominated Horatio Seymour upon a Rebel platform,--being the same Seymour just nominated by the New York Democracy for Governor,--said:

> We regard the Reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void.

That platform also announced another principle of "State Rights," that is becoming somewhat of importance just now. It said:

> The privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the Constitution.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The result of the Constitutional Amendments is supposed to give the colored man the right of suffrage in the Southern States; and suppose we see what view Southerners and Democrats take of this question.

The celebrated "Ku-Klux" Committee made its report to the Senate, Feb. 19, 1872. There was at the same time made a minority report, signed by certain distinguished Democrats. The following are some of the gems from that minority report. It says, page 516, that "No Government can long exist half black and half white." It asserts that a conflict of races is inevitable, and, "In a struggle for the political power of the State, this conflict is already as clearly marked as white is from black. The line of separation between parties there [South Carolina] to-day is not only one of color and distinctive races, naked and unbroken, but it is a question of supremacy, of exclusive tenure to office, of the right to govern, and a separation of representation from taxation."

Speaking of the colored man exercising political power, it says, page 517:

> Such a state of things may last as long as the party shall last which had the power and audacity to inaugurate it, and no longer. But, whenever that party shall go down, as go down it will at some time not long in the future, that will be the end of the political power of the negro among white men on this continent. Men in the frenzy of political passions may shut their eyes to this fact now, but it will come at any time when the negro shall cease to be a party necessity in the politics of this country.

This report further says, page 527:

> But, while the negroes of the South have position and power in the administration of public affairs now, who can say, who can look into the future so clearly as to enable him to say, how long this unnatural state of things will last? No one is so prescient as to be able to fix the period of its duration; but that it must end somehow, and at some time not in the distant future, no philosophic thinker will doubt. It is altogether too abnormal, too much opposed to the instinctive feeling, some will say prejudices, of the white race, to endure beyond the peculiar condition of popular opinion brought about by a war prosecuted in the end for the freedom, if not the enfranchisement, of the negro. Gradually, in time, and under a change of circumstances, this exceptional state of the popular mind will wear out and pass away, and public opinion will vibrate back to its old condition, as it existed prior to the disturbing influences of the War. This will be brought about by one of two things; either by a rupture of the Government itself, or the springing-up of some new and all-powerful party out of the ruins of the existing political organizations. When either of these two things shall occur,--and God grant it may not be the first,--it will be the political death of the negro on this continent. So far as it relates to his future solidity as a race, commingled with the whites within the Union, he will be in a worse condition than he was in a state of Slavery, for the inevitable tendency will be to segregate him from the white race, and, if not transported to some other country, he will slowly but surely pass away, like the aborigines, and his place among us, like that of the Indian, will be known no more forever.

Among the distinguished Democrats who signed this report are T. F. Bayard, S. S. Cox, James B. Beck, and P. Van Trump. They are called distinguished Democrats, because that party delights to confer upon them its highest honors, and their sentiments show what style of men are popular in that organization. Mr. Bayard is, and has for many years been, Senator from Delaware. His name was frequently mentioned as a candidate for President before the St. Louis Convention. He now supports Mr. Tilden. Mr. Cox was Speaker of the Congress just adjourned. Mr. Beck was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky at the last election, as also for the United States Senate.

The Southern press takes the same view of negro-suffrage. The *Enterprise*, a paper published at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La., of the 6th of August, 1874, says:

> Their right to vote is but the result of the War; their exercise of it a monstrous imposition and a vindictive punishment upon us for that ill-advised Rebellion.--*Congressional Record, Appendix, March, 1875, page 167.*

The Mobile *Register* puts it in this way:

> The grave question to be settled at much cost is: What is to be done to get rid of the negro as a voter? Sooner or later, with more or less dispatch, he will be disfranchised and thrust from out our politics.
>
> White men of all parties, and of every grade of religious or moral conviction, may as well come quickly to the consideration how to get the negro out of politics with the least confusion and cost. He must go, and there is no profit in standing long upon the order of his going.
>
> You say it is a grave question. So it is, and one that affects the moral and political welfare of the whites to such an extent that the negro must go out of the political problem by legislation on the part of the States respectively, or go to the wall in a long, bloody, and fierce struggle for his decimation. . . . The question of suffrage belongs to the States respectively. When the reorganized Democracy go into office in 1876, each State will be allowed to settle this and all other social and domestic issues, for itself and in its own way, without any interference from the General Government. Then, and not till then, can be begun the work of resetting our political and our demoralized social institutions upon correct foundations. It will then take a quarter of a century to put our ships of state into prosperous sailing order.

The following extracts are from Southern Democratic papers:

> This is emphatically our platform, and we have always stood firmly on it. . . . The Republican party assumes as a fundamental truth that the negro is capable of civilization, and that his ignorance and brutality were caused by the tyranny and misrule of the dominant race. We believe every word of this to be false. . . . Emancipation threw the whites and blacks on their own resources, and each race must depend upon its own inherent strength. Freeing the slaves was a declaration of war between the Caucasian and African,--a war that is going on now, and that will go on silently, ruthlessly, and unceasingly, until one or the other is exterminated. . . . Let us recognize facts, admit that a war of races is progressing, and then every man will range himself under the banner of his kindred. For ourselves, we say, no compromise, no "unification," but a white man's rule, a white man's civilization, and a white man's government, or ruin and extermination.--*Eutaw Whig.*
>
> The rights guaranteed by the State and Federal Constitutions do not frighten us in the least. We do not expect to repeal any of the recent enactments. They may stand forever; but we intend, by superior intelligence, stronger muscle, and greater energy, to make them dead letters on the statute-book. We intend to beat the negro in the strife, the warfare, the unending battle for life; and defeat means but one thing--extermination!--*Birmingham News.*
>
> Having exhausted every other milder means of self-defense, having employed persuasive words and flung harmless grass, the white man finds it necessary now to aim some more substantial missiles that will prove his earnestness in the determination to make the rude negro hasten down to the level where he belongs, and cease gobbling-up the fruits of civilization which he neither helps to strengthen or advance. Of such effective missiles, whenever he shall choose to use them, the white man has his full supply, and plenty of hands there be to throw them. . . . Whether the sudden, violent dissolution of the quiet relation that for 200 years had subsisted between the two races in the South shall turn out to have been a declaration of war between the Caucasian and Ethiopian, depends, in our judgment, entirely upon whether the indolent, thick-skulled, and unaspiring woolly-heads, after the too generous and conceding white man shall manifest his resolution to retreat no further, will dare advance against his rights; rights which belong to his superior race; rights which God bestowed; which, through the uncontradicted antecedents of all time, his long lineage has maintained, and which, at this late day, he will not be ready to surrender until he has ridden up to his bridle-bits in blood. We do not believe that any such bloody necessity will come. The unambitious and naturally harmless negro will never force it of himself. At the instigation of the wicked backers who beguile him, he may tempt the destruction which such a conflict would make sure. . . . It will be given in no ambiguous words, and with an emphasis of unanimity which will astonish those who have so ignorantly misconceived or so insolently presumed upon the generous deportment which the superior has heretofore exhibited to the inferior,--those who have so thoroughly misconstrued the condescension with which intelligence has expostulated with incapacity, and the patience with which a manly but misplaced confidence has parleyed with unreasonable and intolerable demands, which, for good and peaceful purposes, it endeavored to enlighten and to pacify, but to which it never for one moment intended to capitulate.--*Eufaula Times.*
>
> Disguise the fact under as many specious pleas and sophisms as you may, it is none the less apparent that the great struggle in the South is the race-struggle of white against black for political supremacy. Those who assert and contend for the supremacy of the white race are arrayed under the banner of the Democratic and Conservative party; and it matters not how pure the intention of the Radical voter may be, every white man in the South feels and knows that, to the full extent of his vote and influence, he is aiding and assisting the black man to become the ruler and master of the white. . . . The struggle going on among us is not a mere contest for the triumph of this or that platform of party-principles, it is a contest between the antagonistic races, and for that which is held dearer than life by the white race. If the negro must rule in Alabama permanently (whether in person or by proxy), the white man must ultimately leave the State. He is more than blind who cannot see that far into the future. On the other hand, if the white man must rule, then will the deluded negro go.--*Montgomery Advertiser.*
>
> "The race-issue means a Democratic war in Alabama," is the title of a good deal of political stuff that the Montgomery *Journal* (Radical) publishes. It states exactly what we believe, that it does mean a war, not only Democratic, but a war between white and black.--*Mobile Register, page 19, Appendix.*
>
> We must act speedily and decidedly, no matter what it costs. Better lose the lives of half our citizens than see the whole outrageously trampled upon by an ignorant and savage negro mob. We suggest to our brethren the formation of the White Leagues in every civil district, in every county, in the State. Let them meet in secret, and be bound by the most solemn oaths, and let death be the penalty of any violations of the Order. Already we have good reason to believe such Leagues have been formed in many counties, and the thing is becoming more and more popular every day of its existence. This land is ours, by right and by inheritance; and we must, we will control it, even at the expense of oceans of blood and millions of lives. The constant cry all over the South is, the negroes are threatening to burn this town and that; to murder the women and children in this place or the other. Let the hellish, barbarian brutes go on; we will take a score of lives for every woman or child murdered; and when once we start, in fact, not a damnable negro savage will be left in the South. We accept the gage."--*Tishamingo Herald.*
>
> The proper name for the inferior race is *negro*, and no offense need be taken thereat by negroes. As for the right of suffrage, we believe the day is not far distant when that wrong is withheld from the race. They are incapable of voting intelligently, of sitting on juries with judgment, and of witness against white people with truth and fairness. Therefore we hail with delight the good time coming when they (the negroes) will be put back in their normal condition,--not of slavery, but simply of inferior freedom. The fields are the proper place for them.--*Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Blade.*
>
> Let there be White Leagues formed in every town, village, and hamlet of the South, and let us organize for the great struggle that is inevitable. . . . The troubles in the South to-day are due solely to the claims made by the blacks of equality with the whites. Such an equality will not be tolerated. All the arguments of theorists will not reconcile the whites to equality with the negroes. The antagonism is invincible. Whether right or wrong, it exists, without any visible means of destroying its existence. Call it what you may,--prejudice, antagonism, brutality, barbarism,--it exists. On but one condition can the whites and blacks live amicably together. The whites must be rulers, and their position must be that of superiors, both socially and politically. This is not the *brutum fulmen* of political hate; it is more the solemn asseveration of an instinctive determination.--*Atlanta (Ga.) News.*

HOW THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE "ACCEPT THE SITUATION," AND THEIR POLITICAL SENTIMENTS.

Gen. Wade Hampton was a delegate to the first Democratic National Convention that assembled after the War, in 1868. In that year he thus addressed the people of South Carolina:

> I yield to none in devotion to that "Lost Cause" for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as "Rebels or traitors."

Gen. Hampton is now a candidate for Governor of the State of South Carolina, in which is a town called Hamburg. At a Democratic ratification meeting during the same year, Gen. C. A. Battle, of the Rebel army, thus discoursed:

> Comrades, brothers, year after year you bore the Confederate flag through storm and tempest, and upon more than 200 battle-fields covered it with victory. Your imperishable glories are intrenched in the impregnable fortress of the past, and no power can dim their effulgence. . . . Her fortitude [the South's] in the midst of her desolation has attracted the admiration of the world; and now the great Democratic party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty for which she fought, and I am here to-night to ask you to come up to her altar and again let us pledge to her our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. The Democratic party offers the most honorable terms. It indorses principles for which you fought, not because it was the principle upon which the Confederacy was founded, but the Confederacy adopted them because they were promulgated by the fathers of American independence, and were vindicated by the war of the American Revolution.

During the same year, Aug. 7, the Brownsville *Bee* says:

> During the continuance of the War we were staunch supporters of the Confederate flag. We gloried in the cause now lost to us forever, and struggled, like honest men should for success. It failed. What then? We surrendered arms when we saw it was hopeless, and thereby acknowledged the failure of our cause, and accepted the peace that was proffered to us. The result of the War settled one thing and no more. It settled and conclusively established the fact that eleven Southern States could be whipped by twenty-three Northern and Western States. . . . No man can conscientiously say that this War settled or established any principle.

May 29, 1871, Gen. Garlington introduced Jeff Davis to the people of Georgia, at Atlanta, in the following speech:

> Mr. Davis, as the organ of the citizens of Atlanta, I beg to tender you their heartfelt welcome to your coming in their midst. This tribute is offered to you by true and honest hearts, and not by servile followers. It is offered to you by a people whom you represented in a great struggle for the guarantees of liberty which they had inherited from a noble ancestry. It is the homage of hearts overflowing with gratitude for public services rendered to the cause of freedom and independence. You, sir, were the chosen chief of a brave and chivalrous people whose cause went down under the accumulated weight of adverse circumstances, which no effort of daring, courage, or statesmanship could control. Its failure was one of those inscrutable events which baffle human foresight and wisdom. But, sir, this failure has left no stain upon your proud record. This proof is written on history's page, and engraved in indelible letters upon the hearts of the brave and true men of the South. In the terrible ordeal through which they have passed since the sad reverses which have befallen their arms, your name has been treasured as a sacred thing. Your brave soldiers honor it, our noble women respect and love it; our gallant boys, catching the inspiration of their fathers' and mothers' hearts, cherish it as one of the few, the immortal names that were not born to die. . . . The cause for which they and you encountered the dangers of flood and field is now obscured; but the principles of liberty,--American constitutional liberty,--for which they and you dared to do or die, are imperishable. They will, in due fullness of time, assert their supremacy over wrong and tyranny. The freemen of America will in the end be true to themselves, though they must now submit to the fate that has befallen them, and in the plaintive language of a favorite bard, exclaim:
>
> Furl that banner, true 'tis gory,
> But 'tis wreathed around with glory,
> And 'twill live in song and story,
> Though its folds are in the dust;
> For its fame, on brightest pages,
> Sung by poets, penned by sages,
> Shall go sounding through the ages,
> Furl its folds though now we must.

As J. D. is (or was) a representative man, his sentiments are pleasing. He said:

> During the last great conflict [meaning the Rebellion] in which you were engaged, you were true to your history, true to yourselves, and true to the great principles of constitutional liberty in defense of which your forefathers fought and died; and, so long as your rivers shall roll from the mountains to the sea, will these lines which we have just heard go sounding down to future ages, and children will rise up and imitate the virtues of their forefathers. It was for these great principles that our forefathers fought in the olden days. . . . There are many things which I might say to you to-night, my friends, but which I feel it would be imprudent for me to utter. . . . I am not one of those who accept the situation. I accept nothing. These cant phrases that we hear so much of--about "accepting the situation," and about our rights having been submitted to the "arbitrament of the sword"--are but the excuses of cowardice. I admit that power prevails over truth; I admit that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it; and therefore I am in favor, myself, of being acquiescent, and I advise you to the same course. . . . You are not called upon to acknowledge that you have done any wrong unless you feel it. I don't believe I did any wrong, and therefore I don't acknowledge it."

BOB TOOMBS ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

Atlanta Herald, Aug. 13, 1874.

In a conversation with Gen. Toombs yesterday, this reporter asked him if there was any truth in the rumors that he was going to run for Congress from this district.

"Not a word of it, sir," says the old veteran. "I have been asked to run by a great many gentlemen in my district; but if man, woman, and child in this district was to rise up and press it upon me, I would not take it. I hate the Government of the United States, and would give my life to overthrow it. Hence, sir, as a gentleman, I could not accept office in its service. It's a question of honor with me. I hate the Government and despise its disciples. I would not sit with the men who are at present in Congress. If I were admitted, I should soon be expelled, for I should rise at the first opportunity and denounce as utterly fraudulent the infamous Amendments. This would not be tolerated as orthodox, and I would soon shake the dust of the Senate from my feet again."

We stand squarely with Gen. Toombs as a matter of personal sentiment and principle in which we have a right to indulge.

Here is another gem from Gen. Toombs. On the 26th of January, 1876, he addressed the Legislature of Georgia, by invitation, and spoke as follows:

> We got a good many honest fellows into the Legislature, but I will tell you how we got them there. I will tell you the truth. The newspapers won't tell it to you. We got them there by carrying the black vote by intimidation and bribery, and I helped to do it! I would have scorned the people if they had not done it! And I will buy them as long as they put beasts to go to the ballot-box! No man should be given the elective franchise who has not the intelligence to use it properly. The rogue should not have it, for Government is made to punish him; the fool should not have it, for Government is made to take care of him! Now these miserable wretches, the Yankees, have injected 5,000,000 of savages into the stomach of our body-politic; and the man who says he accepts negro suffrage, accursed be he! I will accept everything--I will accept Grant and Empire--before I will accept such a Democrat! The poor, ignorant negro--talk of him, governing you and me! It takes the highest order of intellect to govern the people, and these poor wretches talk of governing us! Why, they can't perpetuate their own negro power. In the counties where they were in the majority, they did not preserve their power and perpetuate their rule. My remedy helped us to break up that. We carried them with us by bribery and intimidation. I advised it, and paid my money for it! We all know it, but won't say it. But I will say it, for I fear no man, and am prepared to render an account to none but the Great Judge, before whom I must appear in a few years, for my enemies have thought my services to my country so great that they have done me the honor to exclude me from again serving my people. I contest that honor with our chief, Mr. Davis. I am just as good as he is, and he is no better than I am. I demand that they shall place me beside him. I thank them for it! It is very few things that I have to thank them for, but I do thank them for that.

The Mobile *Register* is a leading Democratic paper of the South. Its editor is John Forsythe, a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1868. In that year his paper said, speaking of the Reconstruction acts:

> We shall obey the laws until the people of the United States speak at the polls and the Supreme Court pronounces them unconstitutional. But, in the meantime, the people of the South will keep their powder dry, against the hour when it will be needed to recover their liberties.

This paper maintains its consistency. Sept. 20, 1875, discussing the question of inserting in the new Constitution of Alabama a provision declaring that the right of Secession no longer exists, it goes on to argue that, from the necessities of the case, that right must exist; that a Federal Government means that States went into it of their own accord, and necessarily can go out again whenever they so desire. It says Alabama fought for this principle, and--

> If they submit to the laws of war and the *stare decisis* of arms, until arms shall reverse the judgment, have they not done their whole duty in the premises? Are they called on to deny these opinions, and go back upon principles they believed to be vital to the liberties and happiness of the whole people of the United States?

Gen. Cerro-Gordon Williams last year was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, and, later, candidate for the United State Senate to succeed the Hon. John W. Stevenson. July 28, 1875, in Covington, Gen. Williams made a speech, in which he is reported to have said as follows, in speaking of the action of Southerners during the War:

> We did not feel any remorse or regret for the part we had borne in the dreadful drama through which we had passed, but we felt proud of the heroic struggle our people had made.

In the course of the same speech he observed:

> The Democratic party had a work before them. It was their mission to restore the country. He was one of those Democrats who did not believe any principle had been lost. People often said, That is settled by the War, and this is settled. He did not know but one thing that had been settled, and that was the inability of the Southern people to whip the North--five or six millions to thirty millions.

Mr. Senator Norwood, of Georgia, made a speech, Feb. 26, 1875 [*App. Cong. Rec., p. 88*], in which he said of the Rebellion:

> That War, sir, was fought on a principle. Its origin was in a difference of opinion on the right construction of the Constitution. We of the South, honestly believing that rights which we held were guaranteed by that instrument could not be preserved in the Union, sought to secure them under a separate and independent government. We struck no blow at the existence of the Federal Government, and so impartial history will record its verdict.

Ex-Gov. Benjamin G. Humphries, of Mississippi, made a speech at a reunion of the Thirteenth Mississippi Confederate Infantry, at Meridian, on the 22d of November, 1875, in which he said:

> We have surrendered none of our convictions, and still claim the right of vindication. In looking back at our past actions and motives, and the wrongs we have suffered and are still suffering, we confess that we have no regrets for the choice we made between the "higher-law" license of majorities in the Union and the sacred security of self-government in the States, between the Federal and Confederate Governments. We are not conscious of a single dereliction of duty, either as citizens or soldiers, and feel that truth, reason, and religion exculpate us from wrong-doing. We know we were right; and, though crushed to earth, we should ever remember, and teach our children to remember, our cause was just. We are still proud of the cause, and glory in the fight we made.

In view of these remarks, the observations of Mr. John J. Patterson, Senator from South Carolina, made in the Senate, Aug. 9, 1876, appear to be pertinent:

> South Carolina was the Pandora-box from which proceeded all our ills. From it proceeded all the woes the country has been suffering. It was the first to secede. The first gun that was fired at Fort Sumter involved this country in a war and roused the people to a sense of their danger. Now, as a South Carolinian (for I claim to be that), as a representative of South Carolina, I stand here to-day to speak of a new danger. If any man will ask me if I believe the Southern people contemplate another secession, I tell him no, they do not think of such a thing; but there is a sentiment abroad in the whole South that these Democratic politicians understand. No English-speaking people ever made such sacrifices in defense of an idea as the Southern people did in defense of the "Lost Cause." They believed they were fighting for their liberty; they believed they were attempting to relieve themselves from an oppression as intolerable and unbearable as the oppression that our grandfathers attempted and did successfully relieve themselves from in the contest with Great Britain. They believed it then; they believe it to-day.
>
> Have you ever heard a Democratic Senator on this floor get up and say that he believed the Lost Cause was wrong? No; it is the boast of their people that they fought honestly because they believed they were right. History never deceives any person. History will repeat itself. These people in the South believe that their liberties were stricken down at Appomattox. That flag of the stars and bars represents a principle dearer to them than life, and they sacrificed their lives freely and cheerfully in defense of that principle. They were conquered, but the spirit of liberty never has been driven out of any people. It may be stricken down, but it has never been, in the history of the world, forgotten by a people. They may be overcome; they may be held in the power of a stronger nation; but they never forget an idea that they once fought for, and that idea with the Southern people is, that they were fighting for their liberty.
>
> I do not wish to be misunderstood upon this point, because I say nothing here that I do not believe. I say that South Carolina was the Pandora-box of all our ills; she was the first to strike; she led the Southern column; she inaugurated Secession by her bold and able leaders. I say that South Carolina to-day has the whole question in her power; she is to-day the key of the situation. South Carolina is the only State in the South that the Republicans have any certain prospect of carrying. South Carolina is the only State that is to-day certainly a Republican State. But let this spirit of Hamburg, let this spirit of Ku-Klux, let this spirit of violence, let this spirit of murder, go on; let South Carolina be swept into the vortex of Democracy, and you have a united South; and I say to the people of the South, in all kindness,--my home is there; all that I have in the world is in South Carolina; my interests are their interests; the evil that overcomes them overcomes me,--and I say to the people of South Carolina that, when they consent to have that State swept into this vortex, they may make up their minds to prepare for a new horror. A united South just as truly means a united North in the future as it did in 1870. Unite the South and you unite the North; you array one section against the other section, and it means war.

THE "COLOR-LINE."

It is stoutly denied by Democrats that there is any purpose on the part of the Southern people to deprive the freedmen of the right to vote, or to curtail them of any of their rights. It is averred that there is no attempt to draw the "color-line." The Mississippi press speaks as follows:

> Already do we see signs in our State of the good effects of the color-line. Prior to its organization there was no harmony or unity of action among the whites. The negroes had perfected their race in organizations, and were able to control the politics of the State. The whites, after having attempted every scheme to secure an intelligent Government and a co-operation of the negroes in this behalf, wisely gave it up and determined to organize themselves as a race, and meet the issue that had presented itself for ten years. Now we recognize the fact that the State is most thoroughly aroused, more harmonious in its actions, and more determined to succeed in the coming elections, than it has been since the days of Secession. . . . So the grand result of the color-line has been accomplished in organizing the white people of the State, and placing them in a position to control the coming election. No other policy could have effected the result.--*Columbus Index, August, 1875.*
>
> Call it what you please. Some call it the color-line. It looks to us like the white-line. It shall be seen who, in this emergency, can choose to stand with the negroes as against the whites. Mark them!--*Shoobota Times.*
>
> We are in favor of the color-line as a principle, a necessity, a policy.--*Handsborough Democrat.*
>
> Rally on the color-line, boys, beyond the platform; every one to his color and colors, and make these negro pretenders to govern this great country to come down, else put 'em down. What do the young men say to the old men's battle-cry in this political campaign? Step across the platform, boys, and go for 'em.--*Meridian Mercury.*
>
> The body of the Democratic party will carry their colors of the white-line over the State. Some of the auxiliaries in a scout or bushwhacking maneuvre may use a mild conservative face over the flag, but still it will rest on a white journal. To the Radical we say, Just superintend your structure; we will raise our flag and colors.--*Forest Register.*

The Vicksburg *Herald*, speaking of the State Democratic Convention of Aug. 9, 1875, says:

> The color-line was by common consent ignored. It was only mentioned incidentally; and it was not "killed off," either by the speech of Col. Lamar or by a vote of the Convention. The representatives of the people expressed no opinion on the subject. The Convention left each county to manage its own affairs in its own way.

Speaking of the Democratic platform of Aug. 9, 1875, the Columbus *Index* says:

> We stand on the color-line, because it is tacitly indorsed by the platform, and because we believe it to be the only method of redeeming this and other counties from the negro rule. The necessities of the State of Mississippi recall this injunction, and give emphasis to the parallel: Put none but Democrats in office. We have gained a great victory,--Bull Run or Chickamauga. Let us follow it up to the securing of results. The white people must be welded into one compact organization. All differences of opinion, all personal aspirations, must be settled within our own organization, and from its decision there must be no appeal. Otherwise each recurring election produces its disorders.
>
> *Meridian Mercury.*
>
> The miserable bunglers who have put the negro in the Constitution have certainly written themselves down asses all. When we accept the "results of the War," we do not accept the notion of statesmen, but the blunders of unreasonable malice and stupidity, and of course we continue to accept it only so long as we are compelled to.
>
> *Jackson Clarion.*
>
> Appeal after appeal has been made in vain to the colored people. No more appeals will be made to them.
>
> *Alabama Examiner.*
>
> The present contest is rather a revolution than a political campaign; it is the Rebellion, if you so apply that term.
>
> *Forest Register.*
>
> In this connection we will state that the white men who ally themselves with negroes in this contest need not expect any better fate than they; the fact is, they will be the first to suffer, if the Caucasian can find them at all when the trouble comes.
>
> *Okolona States, Nov. 18, 1875.*
>
> The Radical party of Mississippi contend that intimidation won the white-line victory. It is not the first time, neither will it be the last time, in which intimidation has been successfully used. The white men have been intimidated in times past, and we wonder which has the best of the bargain. We are so situated that we are obliged to fight the devil with fire. Let the white men be not afraid to intimidate evil-doers. Intimidation is legitimate, perfectly legitimate.

It is not surprising that in a State where such sentiments prevail such affairs occur as those that took place at Clinton and Vicksburg. It is not surprising that a county which theretofore cast 2,500 Republican votes, in 1875 cast but 7. It is not surprising that the Democracy carried the State by 30,000 majority, which the year before had voted the other way by about the same majority.

COURSE OF THE DEMOCRACY AS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing Slavery, passed the Senate April 11, 1864. Mr. Hendricks voted against it. When the States voted, there were but three having Democratic Legislatures,--Delaware, New Jersey, and Kentucky,--and all voted against it.

The Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate June 8, 1866. Mr. Hendricks voted against it. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Texas, Democratic States, voted against it. The Republican Legislature of New Jersey ratified it the 11th of September, 1866. In April, 1868, the Legislature of New Jersey came to be Democratic, and passed a resolution nullifying the ratification. Oregon, on the 19th of September, 1866, was Republican, and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. On the 15th of October, 1868, the Legislature became Democratic, and withdrew her ratification. Ohio was Republican on the 11th of January, 1867, and ratified. In January, 1868, she became Democratic, and attempted to withdraw that ratification. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia rejected the Amendment.

The Fifteenth Amendment passed the Senate the 17th of February, 1869. Mr. Hendricks voted no. The Democratic States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon voted against the Amendment. New York approved on the 14th of April, 1869. On the 5th of January, 1870, her Legislature, having become Democratic, withdrew her ratification.

Ohio, with a Democratic Legislature, rejected the Amendment the 4th of May, 1869. Democratic New Jersey also rejected the Amendment.

Twice did the Legislature of Indiana prevent the ratification of the Amendment, by Democratic members resigning and breaking up a quorum.

WHOM DO THE DEMOCRACY ELECT TO OFFICE?

Nearly one-third of the present Congress is from what was recently the Confederate army, and scarcely one-tenth is from the Union army. Mr. Cockrell was elected in Missouri to succeed Mr. Carl Schurz in the United States Senate. Cockrell was a Colonel in the Rebel army; and who his constituents were may be gathered from the following scenes attendant upon his election. The extract is taken from the St. Louis *Journal*, Feb. 16, 1875:

> There was great rejoicing among Cockrell's friends over his election. The scene in the rotunda beggared description. The great mass of humanity surged to and fro, some cheering madly, others hooting and cursing, and all excited to the highest possible pitch. The old Rebel element here manifested itself prominently. "By G--d, we've scooped the blue this time!" "Mebbe we hadn't just crawled out of the bush; whoop 'er up, boys, and see how old Grant likes the Rebel yell this time!" These were the cries that resounded through the hall of the old Capitol.

As the atmosphere of Missouri is congenial to the Democracy, Mr. Tilden held his convention at St. Louis, about which metropolis the following remarks are made by Gen. Tuttle, of Iowa. Gen. Tuttle has formerly been a Democrat, but the drift of events in the last two years has changed his views:

REBEL DEMOCRATS.

> Nearly two years ago I was in St. Louis. Now there is nothing peculiar in simply having been at St. Louis. But I was there also in 1861. [Cheers.] That was just after the first battle of Bull Run, and St. Louis was thoroughly, wildly, insanely Rebel. It was worth a man's life almost to be seen in the Union uniform. A Union officer about the hotels, where congregated the noisiest Secession elements, was hooted at and derided, and told, with sneers, "Yes, you'll go South and you will come back as the Union soldiers have just come back from Bull Run, with your tails tucked." But, as I remember it, none of our troops from Iowa ever came back in that shape. [Laughter and applause.] That was the feeling in St. Louis in 1861, and this feeling I found there again, in the same spirit and in the same places, re-expressed by the very same men, when I was there in 1874. It was then I heard the news that the Democrats had elected a majority of the National House, and these same fellows, who swarmed about the hotels, talking treason and deriding Union soldiers in 1861, were exultant and delirious with joy this last time. I remarked to a gentleman who had been a comrade with me in the War, "This looks like the same set of fellows who were spouting treason here at the beginning of the late War. What is it that is exciting them so, and what ails them?" We asked a squad of them what it was that made "them feel so good?" I heard one of them say, "We have got them this time; we can beat them this time." We asked who they meant by "them"? They replied, "We'll elect the next President, and then we've got them. Then we'll get pay for all our property destroyed in the War, and then we'll get pay for our lost slaves. We have the House overwhelmingly now, and in 1876, the Centennial year, we can get the Senate and a Democratic President. Then we can appoint our committees to suit ourselves, and choose our own Southern Claims Committee or Southern Claims Court, and make good our losses by the War." They meant that they would get pay for all the property destroyed by the Union army, and pay for all their emancipated slaves.
>
> THE EX-REBEL PROGRAMME.
>
> Said one: "Give us possession of the Government, and the North will be the Rebels next time." This was the talk, and the talk in earnest, as was the talk of the same men in 1861. They meant it. They talked it over coolly and seriously. Said they had already a united South, which would be nearly enough; and that their Democratic allies in the North dare not deny them the little more, the few more votes that they would need. This is their idea to-day,--to gain by legislation, by means of diplomacy and trickery, what the failed to gain by the means of force. I believe it; I know it. All their expressions suggest it, and all their actions prove it. What else do they mean? Why is it that the State of Missouri has issued to every former owner of Slaves of that State a certificate for $1,000 for every slave, payable when the General Government will pay it? This very thing, the total amount of the value of their emancipated slaves, is now estimated as a part of the State debt of Missouri! I used to think that this was a Republican falsehood, the certificate-matter. But it is an actual fact and these certificates, and all certificates or showings of losses sustained throughout the State, are being saved up as carefully as money against the day when the Democracy, and the Rebel element ruling it in the National Government, shall have attained to power. If Missouri will do this thing, and hold out this promise to pay for all emancipated slaves, why will not all the Southern--all the worst Rebel States--do it; and will they not do it?
>
> THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE.
>
> When these things came to my knowledge I could not do less than halt for further developments, watching suspiciously every movement made thereafter which I could see had a tendency toward drawing the Democracy, North and South, nearer together,--a union which, I could see, would put the old Rebel element at the head of, and virtually in control of, the party. [Applause.] Events have culminated rapidly since then, and I had not long to wait to see the whole programme. The Democratic House soon gave me light enough. [Cheers.]
>
> For some time I have been ready to answer the question, "Have you left the Democratic party?" I have. [Great applause.] And I am often asked now, "Is it so? Will you vote for Hayes and Wheeler?" It is so; and I will work for them as well as vote for them. [Renewed applause.] My Democratic friends ask me for my reasons. There are plenty of them, and all of them cannot be told in these few remarks. And it is not necessary to tell all. First let me say that my abandonment of Democracy was not caused, as has been charged by the press of that party, because of the currency or tariff questions. I have no objection to those planks in the St. Louis platform. But my reasons are as I have already indicated, and will now state further.

What may be the consequences of the success of the Democracy at this election is already foreshadowed. The Constitutional Amendments are already a dead letter in the Southern States. This may appear a startling statement, but it is true.

REBEL CLAIMS.

The Rebel claims presented to the Congress just adjourned mean the bankruptcy of the National Treasury.

But the whole ground is covered by an editorial in the St. Louis *Republican* of Nov. 9, 1874. The *Republican* is the leading Democratic paper of the Southwest. It says:

> The return of the Democracy to power--for nothing but idiotic folly can prevent the triumph of this party in 1876--will bring with it many difficult and delicate questions. It will involve the restoration of the co-equality of the Southern States, the free voice and vote of these States on a National debt which is the price of their subjugation; *possibly, also, claims for property seized and destroyed by the Union army, a reclamation for the value of emancipated slaves, and the Federal assumption of the State debts created by the carpet-bag government imposed on the South by the Federal Government.*

But more serious consequences remain. If the South, through the agency of the Democratic

party, is given the control of the Government.

REVERSES THE JUDGMENT OF THE WAR.

It is an indorsement of those principles of "constitutional liberty" for which they fought, and which they still maintain. [illegible]

FAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

[illegible]

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

[illegible]

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

[illegible] ... and B. F. Taylor's poem.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 14.—The Twenty-eighth Annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held in this city, commencing Monday, Sept. 18, and ending Sept. 22. The Secretary and President are here, and the Executive Committee are in attendance, and are assigning space to the many exhibitors. The entries are coming in from all parts of the country, and the fair promises to be a success, providing the weather holds good.

FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 14.—An immense crowd attended the Northern Indiana Fair to-day notwithstanding the rain, which has been constantly falling. The track was in a fearful condition. The last heat of the 2:30 trot was won by Sooner, giving him the race. The free-for-all trot for a purse of $600 was won by Red Cloud in three straight heats; time, 2:45, 2:43, and 2:41½.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 14.—Rain set in last night and continued all night and nearly all day to-day; hence nothing was done at the horse fair to-day, either in the speed or other departments. The entire programme for to-day was deferred until to-morrow, and the fair will not close until Saturday.

PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Central Illinois Fair loomed up out of the mud and rain to-day, and showed itself to quite a large crowd of visitors. The exhibition will be continued throughout the week on account.

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14.—Yellow fever interments to-day, 18.

A New Jersey man shot at a cat and brought down his wife the first time. The most singular part of the affair is, the wounded woman actually believes that he aimed at the cat. One of the most beautiful characteristics of a wife is the unswerving confidence she places in the word of her husband.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Close of the Grand International Rifle Tournament.

American Marksmen Again Carry Off the Honors.

The Irish Team Secures the Second and the Scotch the Third Place.

Races Yesterday at Lexington, Boston, and Elsewhere.

The Chicago Club Wins an Easy Victory Over the New Havens.

THE RIFLE.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—The Kentucky Association races [illegible] ... the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes, had eight entries and five starters:

F. B. Harper's ch. f. C. Nye Hale, by Lexington, dam Meriam, by imp. Glencoe 1

Williams & Owens' ch. c. Creedmore, by Asteroid, dam imp. Target, by Rifleman 2

J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Marc Michen, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Nellie Gray, by Lexington.. 3

Rest not placed.

Time—3:07¾.

The second race was a selling race, purse $150, 1⅛ miles, the horse to sell for $1,500, to carry the proper weight; to sell for $1,000 allowed five pounds; to sell for $530 allowed seven pounds; to sell for $500 allowed 10 pounds, the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and an excess over the price at which he entered to be sold to be given to the second horse; five entries and four starters:

A. Keene Richards' ch. f. Largentem, 3 years old, by War Dance, dam by Revel, to be sold for $1,000, 57 pounds 1

McIntyres & Nichols' b. f. Little Brent, 3 years old, by imp. Phaeton, dam Nellie Viley, by Bob Johnson, to sell for $1,000, 87 pounds.... 2

L. J. McGibbon's Chief Eaglet, 3 years old, by Planet, dam Eaglet, by imp. Glencoe, to be sold for $750, 85 pounds 3

Rest not placed.

Time—1:58.

The third race was for a purse of $350, $300 to first and $50 to second horse, one mile and five furlongs:

B. F. Harper's b. c. Tenbroeck, 4 years old, by imp. Phaeton, dam Fannie Halton, by Lexington 1

James A. Grinsted's b. f. Phillis, 4 years old, by imp. Phaeton, dam Lass of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George 2

Time—2:51¼.

NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—The pacing race and 2:30 trotting race at the Fair Ground were postponed till to-morrow on account of rain and the lateness of the hour, after Sleeping George and Sweetster had won two heats each in the former, and Kinsman Boy, Whiteline, and Belle of Fairfield had won a heat each in the latter race.

SOUTHERN OHIO FAIR.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 14.—The entries for the Southern Fair closed with 14 entries for the 3:30 class; eight for the 3:00 class; the 2:45 class with 12; the 2:34 class with 13; the 2:30 class with six; the 2:26 class with five; and the double team with four. All the entries except the free-for-all are filled, and entries by mail are expected to fill this race. The Fair begins on the 25th, and closes on the 29th.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—On the third day of the fall meeting at Mystic Park the attendance was larger than either of the preceding days. Three heats were trotted to decide the unfinished 2:32 race. The following is the summary:

Purse, $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

Aristoo	2	1	6	9	8	5	1	1
Carrie N	1	3	1	2	3	7	2	2
Young Wilkes	7	2	2	3	1	1	4	3
Lizzie Keeler	5	6	3	1	2	3	3	4
Mira Belle	4	8	5	4	4	r. o.		
Celerity	10	9	8	5	6	r. o.		
Prize	9	10	9	8	dr.			
General	6	7	7	7	r. o.			
Lady Daggett	3	4	dr.					

Time—2:28; 2:29¾; 2:30¼; 2:30¾; 2:31; 2,29; 2:29; 2:27¾.

The unfinished race, 2:24 class, was next concluded, with the following result:

Purse, $1,500; $750 to first, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth.

Hannah D	1	1	0	6	1
Commonwealth	3	2	1	2	3
Frank Record	6	4	0	1	2
Comet	2	6	6	4	5
Planter	5	3	4	3	4
Little Gypsy	4	5	5	5	6

Time—2:23¾; 2:24¼; 2:25½; 2;26¼; 2:24.

The next race was the 2:36 class. Purse, $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth.

Dick Swiveler	1	1	1
Rosa	3	2	2
Nellie	2	6	6
Delightful	4	3	3
Commodore Perry	5	4	4
Carpenter Boy	6	5	5
Annie E	8	7	7
Elevator	7	dist.	

Time—2:30½; 2:31; 2:33.

The next race was the 2:29 class. Purse $1,000; $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth:

Joe Ripley	1	1	1
Jean Ingelow	2	4	2
Grey Bill	4	2	5
Pet	2	3	3
Cassius Prince	5	5	4
Alton Boy	6	6	6
Celerity	7	7	7

Time—2:28¼; 2:30; 2:29.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. NEW HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—The Chicagos took a run down to New Haven to-day and scored their third victory over the New Havens. The game was devoid of any special interest. The long lead obtained by the Whites in the first part of the game virtually settled the result. Bond played third base for the New Havens. Following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	5	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	—13
New Haven	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	— 7

Base hits—Chicago, 12; New Haven, 11.

Fielding errors—Chicago, 5; New Haven, 16.

Umpire—Robert Ferguson.

ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 14.—The Alleghanys and the Erie Browns played here to-day, the game resulting as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Alleghanys	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Erie Browns	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned runs—Erie, 1; Alleghany, 0.

A COUNTRY TOURNAMENT.

KEITHSBURG, Ill., Sept. 14.—The third day of the base-ball tournament resulted: First game, Red Stockings, of Keokuk, 12; Alerts, 3. Game called on the sixth inning on account of rain.

The second game between the Red Stockings, of Keokuk, and White Stockings, of Monmouth, resulted in favor of the Red Stockings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Reds	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	—10
Whites	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	— 7

FIRES.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 14.—A fire which broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in Holmes & Ogden's grocery-store, on Pearl street, communicated to buildings on each side of it, and, before the flames were subdued, six buildings, together with their contents, were totally destroyed, involving a loss of nearly $20,000, on which there was only about $6,000 insurance. The principal losers are A. R. Wright, building, $3,000, no insurance; J. Lettittier, two buildings, $3,000, uninsured; M. W. Murphy, building, $1,000, stock $3,000, insured for $800 in the St. Paul Company and $400 in the Home of New York; Ogden & Holmes, stock $2,500, insured for $500 each in the American Central, Equitable, Commercial, St. Louis, and Lancashire; George W. Felt, loss on building $1,200, insured in the Atlas for $700; M. Newhouse, auction store, stock $2,000; insured for $800 in the St. Paul, $500 in the American Central, $500 in the Lancashire, $200 in the Traders'. The upper stories were occupied as offices, sleeping-rooms, etc. Nothing was saved. The losses are small and generally insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

AT CANTON, MD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—Merritt, Jones & Co.'s oil works, at Canton, burned this afternoon. Robert J. McCadden, refiner, and Roger Shiel, were burned to death and others were injured. Estimated loss on oil, $15,000; on buildings, $20,000. Partially insured.

IN CHICAGO.

A still alarm to the Fire Insurance Patrol at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the ignition of the flooring in the Boston Oyster-House, corner of Madison and Clark streets, caused by live coals falling from the cooking-range. Damages will not exceed $25.

CASUALTIES.

A GENERAL SMASH-UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 14.—A frightful collision occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day near this city. A large train of empty passenger cars going north, en route for the Erie Railroad, for the purpose of bringing an excursion to Philadelphia, collided with a down freight train, demolishing both locomotives and piling the freight cars on top of one another. At the same moment a rear section of the passenger train telescoped with the preceding one, piling the track indiscriminately with the ruins. The destruction of the trains was complete, but, fortunately, unattended with loss of life.

CROSSING FATALITY.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Foster and her daughter, of Canterbury, while crossing the Montreal Railroad track in a buggy, near the station at East Concord, yesterday, were struck by an engine, and Mrs. Foster was instantly killed; her daughter had both legs taken off and cannot recover, and the horse was killed and the buggy demolished.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—An explosion occurred yesterday at the Warren powder-mill, instantly killing Lyman Benner, one of the workmen, and probably fatally injuring another.

THE BOTHMANN TRAGEDY.

The Real Murderers Caught.

The North Division police have at last redeemed themselves from the lethargic state into which they appeared to have fallen, and through the efficiency of Detectives Schaack and Whalen have finally succeeded in bringing the real Bothmann murderers to jail. One of them, a boy of 15 years, was arrested Wednesday by Schaack, and yesterday he added another victim to his toils, also a boy, but several years the senior of the one first captured. The greatest mysteriousness is preserved in the affair, the names of the boys being carefully withheld from everybody, and no one is allowed to converse with them. About a score of persons who witnessed the tragedy, including many whom Schaack himself ferreted out, yesterday took a look at the boys, and two of them, Messrs. Haley and Magowan, fully identified them as the right parties. Ever since the arrest of the first prisoner, Supt. Hickey abandoned all hope of gaining anything from the persons who were arrested by the detectives at Central Station, and was convinced that Schaack and Whalen were upon the right track. To-day will probably add another one to the culprits, and, after they have all been fully identified, the police promise some interesting details. Deputy-Supt. Dixon is assured that the right culprits are in the meshes of the law, and hopes for overwhelming proof as to their identity.

Changing a Charge.

Worcester Press.

A prominent newspaper man of Norwich has been visiting the Centennial, and during his sojourn at that place he dined at one of the French restaurants. When the bill for the meal was presented to him he meekly intimated that his boiled egg contained a chicken. The polite waiter said that he would have the bill corrected, and soon returned with a new bill, upon which the charge of 30 cents for "eggs" had given place to an item of 60 cents for "chicken."

THE COUNCIL.

Another Wrestle with the Gas Question.

The South Side to Be Offered a Dollar and a Half.

A Proposition to Give the West Side $1.80 Voted Down.

Street Improvements---Blue Island Avenue Viaduct.

The Council held an adjourned meeting last evening, Ald. Cullerton in the chair. The absentees were Sheridan, Van Osdel, and Kirk.

A petition was received from residents on North Wells street, near North avenue, asking the abatement of the "market" as a nuisance. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

ORDERS.

Ald. Sweeney presented an order directing the Board of Public Works to prepare an order for walling and filling Oak street from Sedgwick to Market. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Waldo submitted an order directing the Board of Public Works to erect gates at the entrances to the LaSalle and Washington street tunnels, and to close the gates and extinguish the lights between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. Referred to the Committee on Gas-Lights.

Ald. Lawler presented an order directing the Comptroller and City Treasurer to make partial or full payments to the job-printers who had done the work for the city. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The same Alderman submitted an order directing the closing of all the offices of the City Departments at 3 p. m. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Stewart presented a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to proceed with the assessment for curbing, filling, and paving Vernon avenue from Twenty-ninth street to its northern terminus. Referred to the Board.

SIGNS.

Ald. Smith presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Law Department be, and it is hereby, instructed to so modify Chap. 49 of the laws and ordinances pertaining to the placing of signs and goods on the sidewalks so as not to interfere with the property or signs belonging to our business community, except such as shall be deemed serious obstructions or dangerous to the lives and property of the citizens, and to send said ordinance to this Council at its next regular meeting.

Ald. Lawler put in a resolution directing the Superintendent of Police to suspend action on the order of the Mayor in relation to signs. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Several petitions in relation to this subject were referred to the same Committee.

Ald. McAuley presented an order repealing the ordinance of Aug. 25, 1873, establishing a hack-stand on Clark street, between Adams and Van Buren. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. White submitted an order directing the Board of Public Works to resume work on the Milwaukee avenue viaduct. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Cullerton presented a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to report at the next meeting an estimate of the probable cost of a bridge over the river at Fuller street. Referred to the Board.

GAS.

The special order, the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Gas, was then taken up.

Ald. Throop submitted the propositions of Messrs. Billings and Watkins, published elsewhere, without recommendation.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the report be received and placed on file.

Ald. Throop desired to say, for the information of the Council, that the Committee rejected the proposition of Mr. Watkins, on the ground that he had made a better one. He had taken the trouble to see Mr. Watkins after the Committee separated, and he denied ever having made any other proposition, except a conditional one,—that other companies should not be allowed to come into the city,—and he never intended to offer gas at $1.50 per 1,000 feet. He (Throop) believed Mr. Watkins' proposition should be accepted, and the Mayor thought it ought to be. He was disappointed in Mr. Billings, and would favor any action regarding his offer the Council might consider proper to take.

Ald. Lengacher did not consider the report of the Committee satisfactory, and thought a committee could be selected from the Aldermen who would make a report satisfactory to the Council and the public.

Ald. O'Brien asked how many had signed the report.

Ald. Throop replied that he alone as Chairman had signed it, because he was so instructed.

Ald. O'Brien did not think it was a report.

Ald. Rawleigh remarked that the regular Gas Committee had reported recommending the abrogation of the contracts if the price was not reduced to $1.50, and the Council had voted on it.

Ald. Lengacher retorted that the Special Committee had reported nothing. They should have said whether the propositions should be accepted or not.

Ald. White exhausted himself in a twenty-minutes' effort to show that no good could be gotten from such special committees as had been appointed by the present Council. There were Aldermen on this one who did not favor economy, but were working in the interests of the gas companies.

Ald. Smith remarked that he had been sold badly, but neglected to say in what.

ALD. M'CREA

denied that the Chairman who appointed the Special Committee had selected Aldermen favorable to the gas companies. Their records showed the contrary. Mr. Billings had the most extraordinary charter ever granted to any one. The Committee had found that they could not improve upon the old Gas Committee's report. If the papers were placed on file, the matter would not be heard of again, unless in the courts, and not at all if the gas companies acceded to the demands of the Council.

ALD. ALDRICH,

who had appointed the Committee, said he always tried to do his duty while in or out of the chair. If he was owned by the gas companies, and he had made a blunder, the Committee would show it. He had no interest in gas, but he did not propose to forget that the gas men had money invested, and were entitled to common respect, but no more than other men. If the Companies would come down to a price at which they could furnish gas, he was with them. If they would not come down, he would vote for oil, and its introduction as soon as possible.

Ald. McAuley, one of the Special Committee, said he would not sign an extra-hazardous report. By arbitrary measures the Council would render itself liable to damages, and lose the prospect of getting gas at less than $2.50 or $3 a thousand feet. He believed in compromise on a fair and just basis. When it was ascertained what the companies could afford to furnish gas for, they could take action.

Ald. White denied that he had made an attack upon the Committee. If the Committee did not know how to make a report, he wanted a committee which did. He moved that the subject be referred to a new committee composed of three from the South Side, two from the West, and two from the North.

Ald. Throop remarked that the matter would doubtless get into the courts. While he deprecated litigation, if it did he was in favor of hanging on like a bull-dog.

ALD. THOMPSON

believed Mr. Watkins would come down to $1.50. He offered the following resolutions as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be, and they are hereby, directed to make an arrangement with the Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company, in accordance with the offer of that Company to furnish gas to the city at $1.50 per thousand cubic feet for street-lamps and $1.50 per thousand feet, with such sized burners as the city may determine, for the public buildings and tunnels, until the 1st of May next; and that such arrangement be made without prejudice to either party to the contract of 1869 between the city and that Company, except as modified above.

The other was similar, referring to the West Side Company, the price, however, being $1.80 per thousand cubic feet.

Ald. Rawleigh hoped the resolutions would not be passed. The Council had abrogated the contracts, and, if the companies refused to furnish gas at $1.50, oil should be used.

Ald. Ryan thought the Council had already done all that was necessary.

Ald. Pearsons believed the Council could afford to be just.

Ald. Smith could not see why one company should be paid more than the other. He asked that the question be divided, and moved that Mr. Watkins' proposition be accepted.

Several Aldermen shouted that Watkins' proposition was not $1.50, and, the motion being out of order, Ald. Smith withdrew it.

Ald. White made another speech.

Ald. Throop moved that the question be divided.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the substitute be laid on the table. Lost,—yeas, 12; nays, 20,—as follows:

Yeas—Smith, White, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Neisen, Waldo, Lengacher, Murphy—12.

Nays—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawler, Beidler, Briggs, Throop, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Boser—20.

Half a dozen motions of a different character were made.

Ald. Thompson said the effect of the resolutions would be, if the companies accepted, everything would go on all right. If they did not, the resolution already passed would be binding.

Ald. Rawleigh inquired what the object was in introducing them.

Ald. Thompson replied it was a desire to avoid war. He was more in favor of compromise.

Ald. Smith renewed the motion to refer to a special committee of seven.

Ald. White made another speech. The resolutions were in the interest of the companies. They would furnish gas for a much lower price.

A motion to adjourn was not agreed to.

The previous question was ordered, and Ald. Smith's motion was lost,—yeas, 24; nays, 7.

The question then recurred on the first resolution, and it was adopted,—yeas, 18; nays, 12,—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Beidler, Smith, Throop, Cleveland, Linsenbarth, Boser—18.

Nays—White, Briggs, McCrea, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—12.

The second resolution was voted down,—yeas, 10; nays, 20,—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Lodding, Beidler, Throop, Cleveland—10.

Nays—Sommer, Cullerton, Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Smith, White, Briggs, McCrea, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Murphy, Sweeney, Boser—20.

Ald. Thompson hoped those who have voted against the resolution would introduce some proposition for the relief of the West Side.

Ald. White said he would probably do so at the next meeting. Oil would do very well on the West Side.

Ald. Kerber offered a resolution directing the Comptroller not to pay Cox Bros., contractors, until they paid the laborers on the Blue Island avenue viaduct. It was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

RUFUS CHOATE.

Reminiscences of the Great Lawyer.

Albany Law Journal.

Choate's first appearance at the Bar was the signal for much ridicule and laughter. His advent was regarded by the lawyers and suitors of his day very much as the appearance of Pegasus would be received by the steady-going earth-born equine race, if he should descend and assume the role of a cart-horse. His ways were not as their ways. His eccentricities and his struggles to carry his burden aloft into his native element excited much merriment. But soon it was found out that Pegasus drew his load better than any of them, despite his antics and his curvetings. Men soon came to acknowledge that there was a new and legitimate style of advocate and advocacy, and although it proved inimitable, yet it soon secured ungrudging admiration, and to the new-comer was accorded the leadership which his unique genius demanded. From then until his death he was as much sovereign in the Boston Court-House as Webster was in Faneuil Hall.

It is no wonder that Choate's manner startled the staid New England court-houses from their composure. Nothing like it was ever seen before, has been seen since, or will ever be seen again. In its volubility and vehemence his speech was more like that of an Oriental than that of a "Boston man." His voice, which naturally was rich, grand, and melodious, he frequently urged to its highest key; he shrieked; he raved; he tore a passion to tatters; he swung his fists; he ran his trembling fingers through his long curling locks, dripping with perspiration; he shook his head like a lion's mane; he raised his body on his toes and brought his weight down on his heels with a force that shook the court-room; he paused for two or three seconds, threw back his head, swept the jury a terrific glance, and violently inhaled his breath through his nostrils with a snuffling that was heard all over the court-room; his weird eyes glared like a maniac's; his wrinkled face assumed a hundred unnatural corrugations; in short, his speech tore his frame, and his body was convulsed like that of the Delphic priestess in her moments of inspiration. All this seems very ridiculous in the description. It is not singular that it sometimes excited derision. But derision was short-lived. All this time his thoughts were poured forth with an unvarying and incredible velocity; an orderly and coherent array of felicitous and choice expressions, which none but the orator could have selected and combined; beautiful images, soaring fancies, glittering wit, soul-stirring analysis, classical allusions—even Latin quotations; ingenious illustrations, denunciation—rarely employed but blasting where it struck; simple and unadorned pathos, deep and subtle sympathy with nature and with humanity, breaking down the barrier of prejudice, raising and enlarging the souls of his auditors, illuminating their understandings, and investing them for the hour with a portion of the orator's own greatness. It was the very abandonment and ecstasy of eloquence, the true-inspired frenzy, which, at times, has descended from heaven and given to the world a Demosthenes or a Cicero, a Chatham or an Erskine, a Webster or a Choate.

Choate's personal appearance was as remarkable as his oratory. About six feet in height, with a powerful chest and shoulders, a gaunt frame, huge hands and feet, a rolling, lumbering sort of gait, a bilious, coffee-colored complexion; his face deeply corrugated with profound wrinkles and hollows, and seamed with powerful lines; his head rather deep than wide, and completely covered with luxuriant black curly hair, scarcely tinged with gray at the day of his death; mouth large, and lips thin and tremulous; his eyes large, deep-set, and black, with a weird, far-away expression in quiet, but a terrible, burning intensity in excitement; a face noticeable in a throng of a thousand, with intellect looking out at every point; a most haggard, woe-begone, fortune-telling countenance; his person arrayed in slouching, ill-fitting garments, including always several coats of various and indescribable hues, which he doffed and donned in the progress of a cause according to the amount of perspiration which he was secreting, and a cravat which has been said "to meet in an indescribable tie, which seems like a fortuitous concurrence of original atoms." He possessed a wonderful capacity for labor and study, but was a martyr to sick headaches all his life.

No less extraordinary in style than in appearance and manner was this phenomenal being. His wild soarings were strange to an audience accustomed to the majestic and regular flights of Webster and the silvery utterances of Everett. But the style befitted the man and the manner. He delighted in strong contrasts. As in Shakspeare's plays Kings and clowns jostle each other, so in Choate's rhetoric the homely and magnificent are frequently in juxtaposition. Doubtless his style lacks simplicity. It is fervid, impassioned, Oriental in its richness and luxuriance, often exaggerated, but always poetic and suggestive. His vocabulary abounded in recondite and high-sounding words. His imagination converted the commonest objects into things of beauty, and described the plainest acts in phrases that haunt the memory. Speaking of a person hesitating to commit a small offense when contemplating a great crime, he said: "Is it possible to think, rationally, that if a person was going to plunge into a cataract below the precipice he would be over careful not to moisten his feet with dew?" Of an improbable narration he said: "The story is as unlike the truth as a pebble is unlike a star—a witch's broomstick unlike a banner-staff." Of a cunning witness: "He is quick, keen, knows when to hold his tongue, with the cunning of a bushy-tailed fox—all's right." Of a lonely place: "It was as lonely as the desert behind Algiers." Of a Captain deceived in his reckoning: "I suppose if the philanthropy of two hemispheres shall find only the grave in which Sir John Franklin's body has warmed a place, every coxcomb clerk will pass an opinion, judging by after facts, and say precisely where the error in judgment was." Of an unseaworthy vessel: "The vessel after leaving the smooth water of Boston harbor encountered the eternal motion of the ocean, which has been there from creation, and will be there till land and sea shall be no more. She went down the harbor a painted and perfidious thing, soul-freighted, but a coffin for the living, a coffin for the dead." Of a Captain sailing past St. Helena: "Such were his meditations as the invisible currents of the ocean bore him by the grave of Napoleon." Of a dry-goods merchant's bankruptcy he said: "So I have heard that the vast possessions of Alexander the Conqueror crumbled away in dying dynasties, in the unequal hands of his weak heirs." In regard to the people of Danvers, several miles from a railroad, he said: "Her people are just near enough to hear the whistle of the locomotive and gaze at the sparks of that flying giant; yet for all practicable purposes they might as well stand under the sky at midnight, gazing at a firmament of falling meteors." When Choate essayed the pathetic he was always simple. There is no more beautiful instance of this than his remarks on Webster's love of New England: "He loved New Hampshire,—that old granite world,—the crystal hills, gray and cloud-topped; the river, whose murmur lulled his cradle; the old hearthstone; the grave of father and mother. He loved Massachusetts, which adopted and honored him,—that sounding seashore, that charmed elm-tree seat, that reclaimed farm, that choice herd, that smell of earth, that dear library, those dearer friends; but the sphere of his duties was his true country."

Of Choate's wit a volume might be compiled. A few examples must answer. Of a party in suit he said: "Why don't he pay back the moneys he has ill got? He is so much of a villain that he wouldn't if he could, and so much of a bankrupt that he couldn't if he would." Of a very crooked flight of stairs he said: "How drunk a man must be to climb those stairs!" Of one of his female clients he said: "She is a sinner—no, not a sinner, for she is our client; but she is a very disagreeable saint!" He defined a lawyer's "vacation" as "the space between the question put to a witness and his answer." Of the homely Chief-Justice Shaw: "I venerate him as the Indian does his log, curiously carved; I acknowledge he's ugly, but I feel that he is great." Of the constable who repeated the word "having" many times in his return; "He has greatly overworked the participle."

"BIG GUNS."

DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.—Gens. Sherman and Pope and Secretary Cameron arrived here last night. They visited Central City and Idaho to-day, and will, after a brief sojourn, proceed westward to the Pacific States.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Three of the Northfield Robbers, Including the Wounded One, Surrounded.

Their Ultimate Capture and Extinction Deemed Certain.

The Desperate Wretches Reduced to a Condition Superlatively Miserable.

THE ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 14.—The robber-hunt is still persevered in, with, to-day, increased hopes that at least part of the gang will be captured. Sheriff Dill, of Winona, yesterday tracked the gang to a house two and a half miles from Mankato Junction, on the Winona & St. Peter Road, where the robbers had breakfast between 9 and 10 o'clock. Near by was an empty log-house which had been occupied two nights,—Monday night by two men who are under arrest on suspicion at Mankato, and the latter part of Tuesday night by three of the fugitive robbers. Other than this no trace of the robbers was found yesterday. At 1 o'clock this morning sentinels along the road just south of Mankato heard signals by whistles. The night was just then exceedingly dark. Soon after, guards at the wagon-bridge, on the Blue-Earth River, heard a noise as of stones thrown down, but could see no one. A few minutes after, a sentinel at the railway-bridge, close by, thought he saw men crossing, and fired. He then called for help to the men at the wagon-bridge, but ran away without waiting for a response. The clouds had then passed away, so that three men were plainly seen crossing the bridge to the west. About 6 o'clock this morning, Sheriff Dill's party saw a faint column of smoke rising through dense foliage at the foot of Pigeon Hill, near Minneinneopa Falls. Accompanied by Marshal Roy's party from Minneapolis they charged through the brush, to find the fugitives had just fled from camp, escaping over the hill. The fire was burning brightly. The fugitives had left a waterproof coat, a dripping wet overcoat, a yellow bridle with a cavalry bit, and another bridle with a common curb-bit, besides there was a torn and bloody shirt, indicating that the wounded man is one of the three who halted at this camp. A piece of drugget two yards square, dripping wet, hung upon a pole before the fire. Ears of corn were roasting in the embers, and three dressed chickens lay beside the fire. Evidences were plenty that green corn had been their principal food. At 11 o'clock Sheriff Finch's party from Mankato discovered three fugitives in the woods, and exchanged shots with them, they escaping in a dense thicket. The weather continues rainy and unfavorable for movements through the woods. The robbers are now about 60 miles from Northfield, not more than 35 miles from their stopping-place of last Thursday night. The country behind and before them is aroused. A few miles westward they will reach prairie country, where hiding will be more difficult, and rain will not delay the search for them. What has become of the other three of the gang, unless those detained at Mankato are two of them, is unknown, but such watch of outlets is kept up that they must be in some part of the big woods south of the Minnesota River. Their effort has been all along to escape westward, as if making for Sioux City or St. Joseph, but, if they escape from Minnesota, it will be because of lack of organization and co-operation among the hundreds waiting for and pursuing them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14.—The three robbers chased to-day eluded their pursuers at 4 p. m. At 6 they were again seen on bluffs bordering the Minnesota Valley, about three miles from Mankato. A picket-line of 12 miles surround them to-night. No doubt remains that they have found confederates, and that the missing three were piloted through Mankato and ferried across the river last night. The two men detained at Mankato are probably confederates belonging to the Iowa and Minnesota horse-thief tribe.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14.—The present scene of operations is not 50 miles from Northfield, and the fact that the robbers have not escaped, or at least succeeded in getting further away, is undoubtedly because of lack of knowledge of the country, and that they have become bewildered. The country is heavily timbered, swampy, wild, and difficult to traverse, even under favorable circumstances. The robbers are now without horses, blankets, or coats, apparently have little to eat save green corn, and are altogether having a very rough time of it.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The Minnesota paper marked with the words "A. G. Caywood (or Haywood), Eleventh street, N. W.," written on the margin, which was found upon the body of one of the Northfield, Minn., robbers, according to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE report, has attracted considerable attention in this city. The Washington "City Directory" has the following: "A. G. Caywood, real estate; 1129 Eleventh street, N. W." The *Evening Star* says that the newspaper must have come into possession of the robber accidentally.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Dennis Conners, a watchman in the Chicago & Alton Railway yards at East St. Louis, while examing the trains last evening, discovered seven tramps curled up in a freight car containing merchandise. He ordered them to be quiet while he examined the car to see if any goods were missing, but they, by a dash, got outside and started to run. He called on them to halt or he would fire, but, no attention being paid to his command, he fired, shooting one through the heart, killing him instantly. Another was captured, who said they came down from Alton in the car, and had no intention to steal anything. The Coroner's jury to-day justified Conner's act, and he was released from custody.

A LIVELY YOUNG MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 14.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, the report of a revolver was heard in Pense's saloon. On entering, we noticed a lawyer named J. T. Ingham shooting at a colored man named George Lee. The second shot struck Lee in the wrist. Ingham has jumped the town. It is rumored he will locate in Muscatine, Ia. He is a lively young man from the West, and when sober is a fine lawyer; but he has been very dissipated for several months.

A VIPER WARMED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 14.—A Singer sewing-machine man was robbed of $90 in the woods opposite the city under the following circumstances: He took a traveler into his wagon, and, when they reached a lonely spot, the traveler drew a revolver and demanded the salesman's money, which was delivered, and the traveler departed. The salesman reported these facts to the agent here, and the police are after the robber.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 14.—To-day writs of error were taken out in the Supreme Court, in the cases of Carroll, Boyle, McGheahan, and Rearty, the four assassins of Policeman Yost, and also in the case of Campbell, the accessory to the murder of Mike ("Boss") Jones. The writs were made returnable in January next, and the five Mollie Maguires will not be hanged for several months to come, if they are hanged at all.

FOUL PLAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 14.—The four persons arrested yesterday at Chesaning, charged with the murder of Charles Smith, are lodged in Saginaw City Jail. In the bedroom at Smith's house blood was found on the walls, and the opinion is strong that he was murdered in bed and then removed to the barn, which was set on fire to hide the evidence of guilt.

KICKED DOWN STAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Four men living in a boarding-house, corner of Main and Carr streets, between whom a feud existed, got into a quarrel at a late hour last night, and Timothy Ford was kicked down a flight of stairs and injured so badly that he died soon after. John McDonough, who did the kicking, has been arrested.

REWARD OFFERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Governor to-day offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and delivery into the custody of the Sheriff of Iroquois County of one Burt Flemming, who shot and killed George R. Sleeper on his wedding night at Glenwood, Iroquois County, last August.

THE UBIQUITOUS YOUNGERS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 14.—About 8 o'clock two masked men boarded the Utah Central Railroad, eight miles north of this city, gagged Wells & Fargo's messenger, opened the safe, took $15,000, and made their escape. Officers are in pursuit.

BOUND AND ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 14.—Mr. Stott, of Harper's Ferry, while about to lock his elevator last night, was seized by three unknown men, bound, and robbed of $600. Nothing is known yet as to the whereabouts of the parties.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE BOILER INSPECTORSHIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—There appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE an article under the heading "A Bad Showing," which contains several accusations against me, all of which are unfounded and untrue. It is charged that on or about the 14th day of June, 1876, while acting in the capacity of Inspector of Steam Boilers for the City of Chicago, I called upon H. C. Heisler, of the firm of Goodwillie, Wagner & Heisler, and ordered him to prepare his boilers for inspection; that he, Heisler, asked for further time; that I refused to postpone the inspection, stating as a reason that I was "hard-up," and needed money immediately; that the aforesaid Heisler thereupon asked me if I would be satisfied if the fee were given me; that I replied that I would be satisfied; that the fee was then given me; that I accepted the fee, and gave a receipt therefor, of which the following is a true copy:

Received of Goodwillie, Wagner & Heisler $3 on inspection. [Signed] T. HAMILTON.

The above statement is entirely false. I never called on Mr. Heisler, nor on any member of his firm, to notify him regarding the inspection of his boilers; never held the conversation with him charged in his affidavit, nor wrote, gave, or sent him the receipt above copied. Every receipt given by me during my occupancy of the office of Boiler Inspector was made out on a printed form, of which the following is a copy:

No. —

BOILER INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ——, 187–.

Received of —————— Dollars for examination and inspection of —— Boilers. Location, ——————.

THOS. H. HAMILTON.

It is further charged on the authority of the present Boiler Inspector, John D. Murphy, that I have ante-dated many certificates in order to obtain the inspection fees. This is an unqualified falsehood. I held the office of Boiler Inspector and performed its duties for about two weeks after the 13th day of June, the day on which Murphy claims my term of office expired, believing then and now that Murphy was not legally qualified to perform the duties of the office until his bonds had been filed and accepted by the Common Council at a formal meeting, which circumstance did not occur until about a month after the 13th of June.

To the general charge made against me that I received money on false pretenses from Bartholomae & Leicht and others, I give an absolute denial, and pronounce it utterly false. In conclusion, I desire my friends and the public to understand that the man Murphy above alluded to has kept up an intermittent attack upon me through the newspapers since the time of my appointment to the office of Boiler Inspector. Respectfully, THOS. H. HAMILTON.

1900—THE WORLD'S CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—In 23 years from next January will occur, according to the Christian Calendar, the centennial of civilized nations. Long as seems a quarter of a century in individual life, it is but a brief period in national history, and to such old governments as England, Greece, and Germany, the year 1900 is already near at hand. If the celebration of a Fair in London or Paris, or an Exposition in America, requires five to ten years of thought and preparation, is it any too soon to agitate the celebration, on a grand scale, of an epoch which shall mark the history and progress of all nations? Will the leading nations of the world be so much at peace when the year 1900 arrives that they can unite harmoniously and heartily in celebrating each other's progress and achievements? And, if so, how will they be most likely to celebrate that event? Will each nation celebrate, as now, upon its own soil, or will some common spot be designated as the trysting-place of nations? If the latter, where in the light of the next 20 years will that place be,—Europe, Asia, or America? Doubtless Europe will outvote the world, and claim the site, but which of her cities shall have the honor, Paris, London, Berlin, or Rome? Possibly the nations may meet by representation on some neutral ground,—some vast campus remote from capitals and courts,—and there construct a Memorial City, each nation erecting immense buildings for itself of a permanent architectural character, to be used not only for the grand display of the year 1900, but for the world's exhibition of each succeeding decade. M. C. S.

CIPHERED IT OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OAK PARK, Ill., Sept. 12.—A had the start of the ball of B's pistol 144.422248 feet. The ball gained on A at the rate of 938.999 feet per second; then 938.999:144.422248::968.377—148.940-71585 feet, equal to 5.069804 seconds from the time A said "You lie" to when the ball hit him. I. C. WHEELER.

[The above is an anser to the following conundrum, recently published in THE TRIBUNE.]

Let A be a gentleman of chivalrous instincts and B another who is discussing politics with him. At a given instant of time A says to B "You lie!" Precisely 2.747 seconds afterwards B has drawn his revolver from the bay-window of his pants. The operation of cocking, taking aim, and firing consumes 2,169 seconds. Meanwhile A, not being armed, has started to run at the rate of 29.378 feet to the second. The initial velocity of the pistol-bullet pursuing him is 968.377 feet per second. How long after the passage of the lie should A, who is hit and instantly killed, live? To be worked out in seconds to six places of decimals.

FOR CONGRESS, SOL. A. SMITH OR WILLIAM ALDRICH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The First Congressional District of this city pays more internal revenue to the General Government, pays more taxes, and contains within its limits a larger, more important, and influential business element than any other Congressional District in America. It ought to be represented in Congress by a first-class business man of broad and comprehensive commercial and financial character, rather than by a mere machine-politician of the third or fourth rank such as those who are figuring on both sides for the nomination. Let the Republicans give us a man like William Aldrich and the Democrats a man like Solomon A. Smith, and the district will be represented as it ought to be. A BUSINESS MAN.

STATE STREET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—I see by THE TRIBUNE you take an interest in the improvement of our streets, and as I own a lot on South State street, I wish to ask you who controls the street improvements in this city—why the city authorities order the intersections on State street paved with cedar blocks, and allow the balance of the streets paved with pine blocks? Why not have the whole street paved with the best kind, whatever it is? PATRICK O'BRIEN.

ANS.—Because the work is done directly by the property-holders, and not by special assessment.

A Shower of Bugs.

Nebraska City Press.

A strange sight greeted the eyes of the janitor of the First Presbyterian Church as he entered the Church last Friday evening. The pews, pulpit, floor, chandelier and walls were covered with millions of small bugs, which, on close inspection, resembled flaxseed. These bugs were swept up and carried out in buckets, and Mr. Williams, the janitor, informs us that he filled four buckets, full of the insects and carried them to his chickens. He brought about a half a bucket down as a specimen. The street lamps at night are also literally covered with these bugs, so much so that the light is obscured. They are perfectly harmless, as far as damaging anything is concerned, and do not seem to live more than three days. When they alight they appear to be stunned or drowsy, and make no attempt to fly away or move. Where they come from or what they are called we are unably to state.

EPISCOPAL.

Conclusion of the Proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Judd's Resolution in Reference to the Filioque Laid Over.

Argument by the Mover in Favor of Its Adoption.

St. Mary's School—Election of Delegates to the General Convention.

Amendments to the Canons—The Closing Exercises.

The thirty-ninth Diocesan Convention resumed yesterday morning at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Bishop McLaren presided. The attendance increased largely after morning prayers.

BISHOP TALBOT,

[illegible]

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

[illegible]

TIME OF HOLDING THE CONVENTION.

[illegible]

FILIOQUE.

[illegible]

THE HAND OF ROMANISM

[illegible]

WHAT WAS THE AUTHORITY OF THOSE COUNCILS?

[illegible]

THE REV. MR. KENNEY,

[illegible]

DR. SULLIVAN

[illegible]

DIOCESAN FUND.

[illegible]

ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

AMENDING THE CANONS.

[illegible]

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

[illegible]

A TRIP TO THE GREAT SHOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

[illegible] particular as well as in others, be of great benefit to us.

As a native Wolverine, I was glad to learn from the Michigan Commissioner, Mr. Noble, that that State is likely to be awarded a diploma for having the best school-system in America, and perhaps in the world, while Massachusetts will be second on the list.

There are, in my opinion, but few sacrifices that would be too great to make in order to see the Centennial. I give the following as a limit of expenditure for one person, which may be easily secured in a 10-days' absence from Chicago:

Car-fare, round trip	$23.20
Sleeping-cars, round trip	8.00
Lunches en route, round trip	4.00
Guide books	1.00
Board, seven days at $1.50 per day	10.50
Lunches on the ground, six days at 25 cents	1.50
Admission, five days at 50 cents	2.50
Admission, one day at 25 cents	.25
Street-cars, six days at 18 cents	1.08
Sundry items	2.97
Total	$55.00

The usual price for board at private houses is $2 per day for each person, but I obtained good board and lodging for myself and wife for about $1 per day for each by means of preliminary correspondence, and I think it is safe for any one to calculate upon obtaining, with little pains, good plain board and lodging at a private house at $1.50 per day. Don't fail to visit the Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Nineteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, which contains the most extensive collections in America, and except the British Museum in the world.

In New York City visit the Di Cesnola collection on Sixteenth street. There you will see beautiful glassware 2,000 years old. J. P. C.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 14.—The forty-first session of the Michigan Methodist Episcopal Conference opened in the M. E. Church of this city yesterday morning, Bishop Gilbert Haven, of Georgia, in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Jocelyn was elected Secretary and the Rev. John Reid Treasurer. The rules that governed the deliberations of the last session were adopted for this session, and all the Committees nominated last year were confirmed. The Conference listened to addresses by the Rev. Dr. Curry, of the *National Repository*, and Mrs. Jennie Willing, who spoke in the interests of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Bishop Janes, of New York, who was expected to preside at this Conference, was prevented from so doing by the death of his wife. Resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Conference and telegraphed to him. The anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society was held in the afternoon. This morning Conference reassembled, and devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. T. A. Jacokes. Shortly after the opening, Dr. Jocelyn offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishop be, and is hereby, requested to so arrange the work of the Conference as to make only seven Presiding-Elder Districts.

A lengthy discussion ensued, which occupied most of the session. Dilatory motions were made and disposed of. After two hours' filibustering, the previous question was called, the yeas and nays ordered, and the resolution was adopted—68 yeas; 66 nays. Next, the Presiding Elders were called on for reports. The Rev. I. Taylor of the Albion District, the Rev. A. J. Eldred of the Coldwater District, and the Rev. A. C. Peck of the Kalamazoo District, submitted their annual reports, showing a prosperous year in all the districts. The characters of all the ministers in these districts named were passed. The business session of the Conference then adjourned for one day. This afternoon the Women's Foreign Missionary Society held its annual session, Mrs. Mary Lathrop presiding. The speakers were Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, Mrs. Lathrop, and others.

STATE CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Regarding the recent award of State contracts, the point is now raised, singularly enough in the interest of some of the successful bidders, that the letting was irregular and illegal. The point raised is that the statute requires the actual presence of the Governor. Sec. 5 of the Revised Statutes of 1874, relating to this subject, reads as follows:

At the time designated in the advertisement for opening bids, the Commissioners, at a meeting called for the purpose, shall, in the presence of the Governor, open the bids and proceed publicly to award the contract for such class of work to be done and materials to be furnished to the lowest bidder therefor, taking bond from him in an amount to be fixed by the Board and the Governor, but not to exceed $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract; but for good cause the Board may adjourn said meeting to any time within ten days, at which adjourned meeting said Board shall make the award as herein specified: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the same person from bidding for more than one class of the work to be done or articles to be furnished; and that when any person, bidding for more than one class as aforesaid, be the lowest bidder for such class bid for, to him shall be awarded the contract for all the classes for which he has bid: And *provided, further*, that said Commissioners, with the consent of the Governor, may reject any or all bids, and that no contract shall be made without the written approval of the Governor. If two or more persons bid the same price for either class of the work to be done or articles to be furnished, and said price is the lowest for that class, the Commissioners shall award the contract to such one of said bidders as they shall decide by lot to award it to. In determining the lowest bid for printing, the Commissioners shall call to their aid the printer-expert herein provided for.

At the letting of the contracts the Governor was not present, being sick. He was represented by his Secretary, P. J. Beveridge, as proxy. The Commissioners were not all present, only the Secretary of State and the Treasurer, the others being represented by their principal clerks. The point has been referred to the Attorney-General.

THE LATE JOHN PURDUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—The last sad tribute was paid to the Hon. John Purdue this afternoon. His remains were brought to the residence of James Spears yesterday afternoon, where a guard of honor from the students of Purdue University, and the Lafayette Guards, of whom Mr. Purdue was an honorary member, were in attendance. The floral decorations were elaborate and elegant. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, after prayer at the residence of Mr. Spears, the funeral cortege was formed, led by Laird's Military Band, with the Lafayette Guards as an escort, composed of students of the University, relatives of the deceased, and citizens in carriages, proceeded across the river to the University Grounds. The procession was one mile in length, and was composed of the solid and intelligent people of the county and city. On account of the rain, the exercises were held in the chapel. The funeral oration of President White was a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased, and occupied about one hour in its delivery. He recalled to mind the history of noted men who had amassed wealth, and the use that they had made of it, that we may build monuments, colleges, and churches; but all crumble and perish in time; but he who carves his fame upon a human soul makes his name and fame perpetual and imperishable.

The remains are deposited in the college-grounds, just east of the buildings.

EQUALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Board of Equalization did nothing of interest at its session this morning. It is understood that to-morrow the Committees on Equalization of Lands and on Town and City Lots will probably report. Thes report will recommend an addition of 112 per cent to the assessments of the lands and 50 per cent to the town and city lots in Cook County.

It is reported here that a committee from Chicago, interested in the project for the new Court-House, and favoring the maintenance of the assessment at a high valuation, will be here to-morrow. The Cook County Committee on Equalization is also expected here to-morrow.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST-SELLING thing out. Room 53, 75 East Madison-st., corner State.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CENTENNIAL souvenirs made in the Exhibition; hundreds sold daily; $5 made in a few hours; this is genuine; samples, $1. Address J. PINCHBECK, 32 Harvey-st., Germantown, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN OPERATING CLAIM FOR SUPplies furnished to Chicago & Pacific Railroad within six months. Payment guaranteed in four months. Address K 52, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT $1,500 CASH, A LOT 50X185 TO A 20-foot alley, fronting east on Indiana-av., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts. Come, boys, beat that if you can. E. H. CUMMINGS, 302 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE on West Adams-st., corner Wood; furnace, gas-fixtures, and range; at a bargain. J. S. GOULD, 68 East Madison-st., Room 12.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100, $15 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY, buys a beautiful lot half a minute's walk from the stone depot at LaGrange; title perfect; abstract free; best property ever offered at LaGrange or any other suburb for the price. Free ride to examine for yourself. OTIS S. LYMAN, 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—AT CHICAGO Lawn, a splendid 10 acre block at one-half its present value. JAMES WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY A NICE PLACE AT Ravinia, with about 400 feet of ground; the improvements alone cost $8,500; cheapest property in the market. Also, other property. HOGAN & CARLSON, 47 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHWOOD—A STYLISH COTtage, with large lot, for $3,500,—part cash; worth $5,000. Also, cottage and lot, $2,500. HOGAN & CARLSON, 47 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—HOMES IN CHICAGO LAWN—ELEgant villa lots, $200; free railroad passes; special inducements to ministers and teachers. JAMES WEBB, 109 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST desirable farms in Nebraska, situated in the Platte Valley, on the Union Pacific Railroad, near county seat; contains 160 acres of the best land, 100 acres under cultivation, 20 acres fruit and ornamental trees; good buildings, wind-mill, water-tank, and the best of water. A bargain is offered. Address L 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM, 135 ACRES, 69 miles from Chicago; a bargain for cash. A. GRUNDIES, 24 Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A STOCK FARM OF 300 TO 500 ACRES in Southern Iowa, Illinois, or Northern Missouri, or other favorable locality; improved or wild land; give full description; state terms, also cash price. Address E, Post-office Box 52, Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE NEW HOTEL (METROPOLITAN), 26 and 28 North Wells-st., Chicago, opposite the N. W. R. R. depot, from which 42 trains arrive and depart daily, conveying 7,000 people. This hotel contains fifty rooms fitted up with all the modern improvements, and will be ready for occupancy about the 20th inst. Its location is central, being within a block of the docks of the Sarnia, the Northern Transportation, and Vermont Central line of steamers, and within easy access of all the other diffhrent railroad and steamboat lines. Come and see it. Apply to M. O'BYRNE, 28 North Wells-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED COTTAGE, northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.; cheap to right party. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES ON THE South Side. J. S. GOULD, 68 Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A CHOICE FURnished and heated room in a first-class house and private family; rent, $15 per month. Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st. Address O 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WELL FURnished, in brick house; hot and cold water, bath-room, marble basin and mantel, grate and register. To gentlemen. 44 South Curtis-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST floor, with first-class board, at 13 Ellis Park.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, UNfurnished, for man and wife; also single rooms, furnished, at 903 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—78 LOOMIS-ST.—6 ROOMS, BESIDES pantry and closets; choice neighborhood, near park and street-cars. Rent $17. Address OWNER, 438 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A FURnished sitting and sleeping-room down town. Address L 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE FLAT, SIX ROONS, BRICK block, West Madison-st., only $15 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in the Davy Block; also several large rooms suitable for clubs or small churches; rent very cheap for the winter. By COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER, real estate agents, 188 West Madison-st., corner Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY WISHES TO rent a furnished or unfurnished house, or will purchase the furniture suitable for a first-class boarding-house. A. L., 116 Fourth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished or furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, on South or West Side, by lady and son. Rent must be low. Address L 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF medium size, good location; North or South Side, until May 1. DANIEL SHEPARD, Grand Pacific.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also, money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on Chicago real estate in sums of $1,000, $2,000, $2,500 at 9 per cent; larger sums at 7½ and 8 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Inquire at Union Trust Company, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE or collateral. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND UPwards at 8 per cent upon improved city property; smaller sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts, on Chicago real estate, at lowest current rates. O. R. GLOVER, 97 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT LOWest rates. J. HENRY KOFF, 14 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 and over on improved city property; low commissions. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500 $800, $1,200, AND OTHER SUMS TO LOAN on Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 WANTED FOR TWO OR FOUR YEARS at 12 per cent interest, secured by mortgages on a farm in Minnesota, recently purchased at a much higher figure, situated near a town and rapidly advancing in value. The best of references as to the value of the land will be given. For full particulars address H P, Box 92, Fairmont, Martin County, Minn.

$3,000 $2,000, $1,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, to loan on Chicago property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, 8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT, in sums to suit, on improved and unimproved real estate; low commissions. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FEARFUL REDUCTIONS.
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MARKED DOWN FAR BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.
$100—Parlor suits reduced to $75.
$75—Parlor suits reduced to $55.
$45—Parlor suits reduced to $35.
Marble-top tables at your own prices.
Chamber suits reduced 25 per cent.
Woven-wire spring beds only $8.
We buy and sell for cash only.
Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.
R. T. MARTIN,
154 State-st., between Madison and Monroe.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AN ELEGANT LOT of household furniture; will sell single piece or the lot. Apply at 92 Oakwood boulevard.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY MANUfacture and sell directly to the consumer everything in the line of household furniture, giving trade prices, and allowing payment to be made weekly or monthly. Union Furniture Co., 503 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also, the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments, at the lowest cash prices. Salesroom 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—USE OF FURNITURE, CARPETING, etc., for an elegant residence on Wabash-av., in exchange for board and rooms; cheerful, musical society; good opportunity of conversing in French and German. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A partner wanted in a first-class livery-stable in this city. For full particulars inquire of WESTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF HORSES, top and open buggies, phaetons, carriages, harnesses, lap-robes, whips, etc., Friday, Sept. 15, at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st.

A CONTRAST TEAM, DAPPLE GRAY AND JET black, 16¼ hands high, long, full, flowing tails, good manes, extra travelers; can be seen at 133 Michigan-av.

A ONE-HORSE TRUCK FOR SALE CHEAP, nearly new, at 204 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST-MATCHED TEAM OF horses in Chicago, snow white, good drivers, and all the good qualities of horses. Southwest corner Third-av. and Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY CARRIAGE TEAM, gentle, sound, and kind; must be sold. Inquire of colored groom, rear of 878 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 HORSES, OF ALL GRADES, JUST arrived from the country; prices from $40 to $200, at WISNER BROS'. sale stable, 263 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000, IN A WELL-established manufacturing business; will guarantee 10 per cent on the investment. For further particulars address E 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER in introducing a vent and collapse valve to keep water-pipes from bursting by the action of frost. Address or inquire, MALCOLM, 106 East Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A CAPITALIST WITH $50,000 to take active or silent interest in a well-established manufacturing business; permanent and pleasant character; product, ready cash. Investigation solicited. Address, with name, MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500, IN AN ESTABLISHED, lucrative business; our business requiring a branch house East, we will take an additional partner; can have choice of remaining here or going East; reference exchanged. Room 2, 149 East Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OLIVER K. JOHNSON WILL TAKE A LIMited number of pupils in vocal music. Address 690 Michigan-av.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE lesson for $5 (not including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA, Post-Office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTAD—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man who will loan employer $200 cash; salary $30 per month. References exchanged. Address COAL DEALER, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-CLERK WHO HAS $1,000 cash to loan on perfect security may find a permanent, fair-paying situation. Address K 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, STIRRING, AND experienced retail clothing salesman. None others need apply. State age, references, previous employers, or no attention will be paid to the application. Address L 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AS SALESMAN IN A STOVE store just starting; one who can lend me $800 on good real-estate security for four months. Address K 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE, A MAN who is well posted in adding-up long columns of figures; must have good experience. State salary required. Address L 12, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT SHOP corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—ONE LACQUERER, ONE VARNISHER, and one grainer on moldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER AT THE SHOE-store of THOMAS LUDDENS, 180 North Wells-st. None but a good hand need apply.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Illinois; 50 teams; also sawmill and farm hands; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—QUARRYMEN FOR GOVERNMENT work; $1.75 per day; board $4 per week. Also men for gravel-train and section work; all free fare. 260 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—50 TEAMS FOR MICHIGAN, $3.50 PER day; 100 laborers, 100 tie-makers, free fare; 100 coal-miners at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILLInois and Michigan; free fare. 150 coal miners; 3 farm hands. E. A. ANGELL, corner Market and Lake-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$500 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO every person selling our letter-copying book; no press, brush, nor water used; send stamp for circular. Excelsior Manuf'g Co., Nos. 16 and 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. Exclusive territory given.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW FAST-SELLING novelties everywhere at the fairs and expositions. For a list of the fairs and the newest articles out at the lowest prices, address C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. The cheapest, largest, and oldest agents' supply house in America.

WANTED—BOYS AND GIRLS, OVER 14 YEARS, can find good situations and steady work in a bagging factory in the country on application at the Y. M. C. A., 145 Fifth-av.; families having several children able to work would find it to their advantage to answer the above.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery; a good chance for a suitable person at [illegible] Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT—A FEW smart agents can get a chance to make good wages by calling on HYDE BROS., Room 86 Briggs House. Hours 7 to 9 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD WHO writes a good hand, for office; must work cheap for the winter. Address in own hand, stating salary expected, M 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIVE SALESMAN TO CANVASS A new specialty. Inquire at 125 Lytle-st., between West Twelfth and Taylor-sts.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SERIAL BOOK-CANvassers on salary and commission. A. HOLMES, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—GOOD STEADY MAN FOR BUTCHER shop; one that understands all about the business. Must have a reference. Apply at the corner of Twenty-ninth-st. and South Park-av.

WANTED—BOY BETWEEN 13 AND 15. CALL 89 Aberdeen-st. this morning between 6 and 6:30.

WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TEN GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL A new patent that every business man buys at sight. Traveling men in other lines can make expenses every day without interfering with regular business. Call at 158 Fifth-av., south.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY (PROTESTANT); must write a good hand; come well recommended, and live with parents. Address K 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, German, Swede, or Norwegian, at No. 29 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GERMAN or Scandinavian girl for general housework. Call this morning at 673 Adams-st.

WANTED—A TIDY, SPRY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; must be a good laundress and cook. Apply after 9 o'clock at 280 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (NORWEGIAN OR Swede) for general housework. Apply at 143 South Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AT 240 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer, well recommended, at 448 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; ALSO a French girl, to take care of children and sew, at 464 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH, NORWEgian or German girl for general housework; private family. 1119 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 754 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook, washer, and ironer; also young girl as nurse. Call at 835 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECond work. 20 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK AT THE Clinton House, 196 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT KITCHEN OR SECond girl. Apply at basement, 338 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED CLOAK-MAKERS; steady work; Mr. Rosenthal would also like to engage all his old hands. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE. CALL AT 835 West Adams-st.

Laundresses.

WANSED—A GOOD LAUNDRY GIRL AT 102 Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS; highest price paid. Apply immediately at Monroe Laundry, 334½ South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS POLishers and ironers at Champion Laundry, 555 West Madison-st., opposite Washingtonian Home.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries; city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL IN AN OFFICE TO DO COPYing and addressing envelopes. Address in own handwriting, giving age and salary expected, L 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES, fold circulars, &c., in publishing office; salary $5.00 per week. Address in own handwriting L 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLOWER BRANCHERS—$10 TO $25 per week to good hands, at MANDEL BROS., 121 and 123 State-st.

WANTED—80 GOOD-LOOKING GIRLS FOR THE ballet for the city; experience not necessary. Apply at 155 Fifth-av., Room 7, for 2 days.

WANTED—4 LADIES AND 5 GENTLEMEN TO study for the stage to travel Oct. 1. Apply at 155 Fifth-av., Room 7.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE furniture business out of the city can learn of a splendid opening by applying to B. MAUZY, 120 South Halsted-st. Stock on hand, $3,000; sales per month $1,100; cash required, $1,000.

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE IN MEREDOSIA, Ill., for sale; cash trade from $10 to $40 per day, or $8,000 per year; stock, $3,500; terms mostly cash. Good reasons for wanting to sell. Address S. A. McKENNEY, Meredosia, Ill.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DISTILLERY, SITUated in Cook County, near the city limits; can be got ready to run at once. For particulars inquire at 55 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM IN the best part of the city, on account of going to Europe. Inquire at 186½ South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING SMALL hotels on the South Side, with sample-room, license, bar-fixtures, everything complete; reason for selling, going to retire. 90 East Jackson-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A BUSINESS or any property, call on or address L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

THIRTY WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, IN GOOD location, doing an excellent business, can be rented at $125 per month by depositing $1,000 as security for payment of rent and safe return of furniture. B. MAUZY, 120 South Halsted-st.

$125 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN RESTAUrant; $650, good grocery; $1,800, grocery, with fine stock; $2,200, drug store. L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A CASH business that will support two families. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN TRAVELING EAST WISHES to represent a house on commission. Address L 92, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE WISHES THE agency of a boot and shoe house to sell in Colorado. Address JAMES WILLIAMS, Briggs House, Chicago.

BRASS, BRONZE, AND ZINC CASTINGS, LIGHT and ornamental; brass patterns, &c., made to order. WELLES' Specialty Works, 170 Madison-st.

NOTICE—PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOSITED at the Union Loan Office, 380 South State-st., can redeem the same at LIPMAN'S Loan Office, corner Monroe and Clark-sts.

STORAGE.

BUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE stored in fire-proof warehouse 180 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF E. H. COOPER, late of Battery D, First Illinois Artillery. Please leave address for LAFAYETTE BOSZOR, at Tribune office to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CORrespondent, or salesman; have a general knowledge of business, and would accept of any situation that would support a small family; A 1 references. Address G 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and telegraph operator. Has had mercantile experience; city or country; best of reference given. Address OPERATOR Irving House, 220 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR SELF and $1,000; useful man where there is good security. Address K 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$50 CASH GIVEN TO ANY one who procures a situation for a thorough accountant; five years O K; English references. L 32, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS striper and finisher, city or county. Address D 1, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman in private family; understands his business; can give the best of city references. Address K 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND trustworthy single man as coachman, and to take care of gentleman's place; city or country. Address G 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man with long experience in the city. Reference first-class. Address WM. BARKER, 895 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE A RELIABLE sober man will be appreciated—Have had much experience with horses; would drive a light delivery wagon. Address M W, 478 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH four years' experience as commercial traveler; good reference given. Address K 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRAUGHTSMAN BY A young man who can give first-class references. Address H 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$4,000 TO ADVANCE, PERfectly secured, by a gentleman of large business experience; unquestionable city reference. M 12, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork by a competent woman. Call at 139 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD, COMpetent girl to do second work, is also a neat sewer and fond of children; good reference. Apply at 140 Twentieth-st., near State.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl to do second work; good references given. Please call at 185 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERson to work in a laundry or general housework in a small family; good reference given. Apply at 393 South Jefferson-st.; no objection to any kind of work.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; no washing. Call for three days at 938 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Please call at No. 9 Vernon-av. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SECOND GIRL in a nice private family. Call or address 928 South Dearborn-st., Sept. 15.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework; West Side preferred. Call at 38 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer, in a first-class family. Call or address at 928 South Dearborn-st., near Eighteenth, Friday, 15th.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, AS SEAMstress in a private family, or would make herself generally useful. Apply at 207 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESSMAKING; IS A first-class fitter, and tasty trimmer. Call at 276 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS child's nurse; can also give instruction on piano, or would do light housework in a small family; will go into the country if desired. Please call at 339 Sedgwick-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress or to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 693 Indiana-av., for two days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE East as housekeeper, a widower's family preferred; good references given. Call or address MOORE, 191 West Jackson-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS DOmestics. Call or address Baker's Northwestern Employment Office, 60 State-st., corner Randolph. Orders by mail promptly attended to, city or country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, Swedish, and Canadian help can be had at 74 East Adams-st., Mrs. BALKHAM'S office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at MRS. S. LAPRISES', 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies and gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT, nicely furnished front room to rent, with board. Also back room, at moderate rates.

412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF THIRteenth-st.—Suite of rooms on parlor floor; also single room, with board. References exchanged.

532 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, to rent at reasonable rates; house well located, near Harmon-court; all modern improvements. Fine front parlor, specially desirable for man and wife.

1346 PRAIRIE-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF east front rooms, unfurnished, except carpets; also furnished suits, with board.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with best board in private family, $4 to $5 per week. Central locality; near Washington-st.

24 SHELDON-ST., WEST SIDE—ONE ALCOVE front room; rooms for single gentlemen and ladies. Terms reasonable.

Hotels.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—NICE ROOMS, with board, $5, $6, and $6.50 per week; day board $4; lodging 50c; per day $1.50.

CENTENNIAL HOUSE, 268 STATE-ST.—BOARDing $5 per week; day board $4 per week. Transient, $1 per day.

ELMORE HOTEL, 120 AND 122 SOUTH HALSTED-st.—Best hotel for the price in the city. Rooms all on first floor above street, furnished with best spring beds and hair mattresses. Only 50c per day. Halsted-st. cars pass the door.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., one block from the Exposition Building—$1.50 to $2 per day; $7 to $10 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE board in private family, where there are young ladies and piano; object a pleasant home for the winter; references if wanted; must be within two blocks of street-cars. Address, with full particulars, I 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN GOOD LOCALITY ON WEST SIDE, with responsible party, in exchange for splendid buggy horse; would share expense of keeping horse with purchaser for partial use. Address I 22, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A 7¼-OCTAVE GRAND SCALE SQUARE PIANO for $250 cash or $275 on time; retail price $500; must be sold. 15 North Clinton-st.

C. T. KROLL, MUSIC-TEACHER; BEST REFERences from New Orleans. Gives lessons in vocal music, piano, violin, guitar, clarionette, and flute, at a moderate price. Plays for balls and soirees. Pianos tuned. Gives lessons in the French language. Can teach music in English. Address Lydia-st., between Union and Desplaines-sts., rear of 144 Lake-st.

HARDMAN SQUARE, GRAND AND UPRIGHT pianos. A full stock; all the styles; the cheapest first-class piano in the world—been in the market 34 years. For sale by R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—REPAIRING and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 248 State-st., by J. PRESTON & SONS.

PIANO WANTED AS PART PAY FOR A GOOD home in a village of 2,500 inhabitants; value $1,200; good schools, society, and churches; 75 miles from Chicago; will give time on $500; piano must be No. 1; would exchange the above for land. Address GEORGE A. HOWARD, Reading, Ill.

THE CHEAPEST PIANO HOUSE.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.
IMMENSE STOCK
ELEGANT SQUARE, GRAND, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
ALL THE LEADING MAKERS OF THE COUNTRY.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY.
PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.
FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PIANO.
ABSOLUTE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED.
R. T. MARTIN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PIANOS AND ORGANS,
NO. 154 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

TO RENT—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, LOWEST prices in the city. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

THE WATERS ORGANS—ALL THE LEADING styles; lowest prices; send for catalogue. For sale only by R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT, OR FOR sale, on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN, SEPT. 12, ON or near corner State and Washington-sts. Return to 19 Church-place and claim reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, ON Madison-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., a pair of gold bracelets, with chains and gold pieces attached. A liberal reward will be paid by returning them to 169 East Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—ONE stationary engine, cylinder 12x24, one 4½x12 feet boiler; also shafting, pullies, hangers, etc. Inquire at 11 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A FOOT-LATHE TO TURN WOOD OR anything, with all the tools necessary to it at No. 23 Walnut-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES—SINGER, $25 TO $30; RETAIL, $70 to $100. Howe, and others, $35; retail at $75; same as companies sell; warranted 3 years; all attachments included. THOS. H. MARTIN, 290 Wabash-av.

BOOKS.

A BIG PRICE, CASH IN YOUR HAND, FOR GOOD books. CHAPIN'S original old-bookstore, 91 East Madison-st., opposite Tribune Building.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Col. Mulberry Sellers."

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. "The Poor and Proud of Chicago." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

Inter-State Exposition.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Stated communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock for business and work on the F. C. Degree. By order of the S. W. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO LODGE, No. 55, I. O. O. F.—Brothers: You are requested to meet at Excelsior Hall, cor. Clark and Washington-sts., Saturday, at 1 o'clock, to accompany the Chicago Battalion to the train. Regalia furnished at the hall. CHAS. E. BOWER, Sec.

FIRST SWEDISH LODGE, No. 479, I. O. O. F.—The members will assemble at their hall, southeast corner of Washington and Clark-sts., on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1876, at 12 o'clock, to escort the Chicago Battalion to the depot. Members of the order are cordially invited to join with us. GEO. B. SAMUEL, P. C. P.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

Sam Tilden's Record.

The Sixth Edition of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S CAMPAIGN TILDEN RECORD *has been exhausted, a Seventh Edition has been printed and dispatched to Wisconsin, and the Eighth Edition of this most effective of all campaign documents is now ready. Orders should be sent at once.*

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 90⅞.

Gen. SHERIDAN has gone to Fort Laramie to meet Gen. CROOK, with whom he will arrange for an active campaign against the Indians during the coming winter.

The cable combination are likely to enjoy their monopoly for some years to come. The French scheme for a new line between New York and Paris has fallen through, from the lack of the necessary stock subscriptions.

Returns from 444 towns in Maine give a total vote of 133,504, of which CONNOR received 74,601 and TALBOT 58,903—Republican majority, 15,698. There are 19 towns and 35 plantations yet to hear from. On the Legislative ticket the Republicans have elected 121 Representatives, with the hope of winning two additional, and 29 Senators.

The Fourth District Greenbackers met in convention in Elgin yesterday, and nominated the Rev. W. S. BALCH, D. D., as their candidate for Congress. The reverend gentleman, recognizing that his treasures are stored in the "house not made with hands," declined the honor, and the rag-dealers are now on the anxious seat looking for an apostle.

All that was left of Polish local government to remind the descendants of PONIATOWSKI that years ago a portion of their territory was forcibly annexed to Russia has been wiped out by a recent ukase. The former independence of Polish administrative officers has been abolished, and the like fate happened to the office of Secretary of State for Poland.

The Northfield, Minn., bank robbers are still in the "big woods" west of Mankato, trying to make their way to the Southwest, with the hope of eventually reaching Sioux City or St. Joseph. The parties in pursuit found several hot trails yesterday, and, in one instance, exchanged shots with the fugitives, whose capture is believed to be now only a question of time.

The International Rifle Match at Creedmoor has resulted in a substantial victory for the American team, which won by 22 in a score of 3,126 points. The second prize is awarded to the Irish team, which made 3,104. The result gives satisfaction to all the parties interested except the delegation from the land of the thistle, who protested against the Americans enlisting the services of GILDERSLEEVE and BODINE at the last moment.

Gen. J. F. FARNSWORTH, who was an active supporter of GREELEY in the Presidential campaign of four years ago, having apostatized from the Republican party, was yesterday nominated the Democratic standard-bearer for Congressional honors in the Fourth District. The nominee expressed his regrets at the honor conferred upon him, but they will not equal the regrets he will experience the morning after election.

A Bismarck telegram says that a complete muster of the Indians at Standing-Rock Agency shows only 450 lodges, or a population of about 4,000. Rations have been heretofore issued on a basis of 7,000, which would indicate either that 3,000 have been engaged in carrying on the war against the Government, or that the contractors have been manipulating a steal. Some Indians have returned from the hostile camp, but so stealthily that they could not be captured.

The Chicago produce market was very irregular yesterday, both in regard to activity and prices. Mess pork closed 20c per brl lower, at $16.67½@16.70 for September and $14.92½@14.95 seller the year. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $10.45 for October and $9.32½@9.35 seller the year. Meats were quiet and steady, at 6½c for summer shoulders, boxed, 8⅞c for do short ribs and 9¼c for do short clears. Lake freights were less active, at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was moderately active and strong. Wheat closed ⅞c lower, at $1.04⅞ cash and $1.03⅞ for October. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 45⅛c for September and 44⅞c for October. Oats closed easy, at 34⅛c cash and 33⅞c for October. Rye was steady, at 64½@65c. Barley closed dull, at 78½c for September and 77½c for October. Hogs were active and stronger, closing firm $5.60@6.25. Cattle were fairly active, but prices were weak and irregularly lower. Sales were reported at $2.00@5.35. Sheep were quiet and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

The Board of Trade Committee on Warehouses have notified the dealers in grain and the general public that the elevator of NEELY & HAMBLETON does not contain any No. 2 spring wheat in good merchantable condition. *Per contra*, the elevator proprietors do not consider that the wheat referred to is seriously damaged or likely to become so, and that, with the careful handling which it is now receiving, it will soon equal in quality any of the same grade in the city, and be superior to most it.

Secretary CHANDLER returned to Washington yesterday from a brief visit to New York. He feels satisfied that Ohio and Indiana will both go Republican; the former by a large and the latter by a moderate majority. He expects that New York will repudiate TILDEN, and New Jersey will roll up its electoral vote for HAYES. It is probable that both California and Oregon will do likewise, as the misunderstandings relative to the Chinese problem have been satisfactorily arranged. He regards North and South Carolina and Florida as sure to give Republican majorities.

Mr. TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance, groaned in spirit at the manner in which the Republican party managed the finances of the Republic. He will groan more when he learns that the nation's credit is steadily growing in the money markets of the world. The Treasury Department has been informed that the subscriptions to the new loan already largely exceed the forty millions taken by the Syndicate; and it is expected that the entire loan will be taken before the expiration of the Syndicate option. This loan draws only 4½ per cent, and sells for over par in gold.

The scheme for an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien is once more looming up. M. LEON DROULLET, a distinguished French engineer, arrived in Washington two days ago on a mission of securing aid for a complete survey of Central America, and on his visit to the War and Navy Departments was astonished to learn that during the past twenty-five years nearly forty routes had been surveyed. The Nicaraguan Government has appointed a Commissioner to visit the United States for the purpose of negotiating a treaty for the completion of the work via the Nicaraguan route.

Last spring Col. A. C. ELLITHORPE, an old-time Republican, departed from the faith, and cast his lot with those who foster and nurture the rag-baby. His conversion was based purely on the question of finance. Within the past week he discovered that the managers of the Greenback had deliberately sold out to the Democrats. Such duplicity he could not countenance. He therefore cast aside the rags and renewed his allegiance to the party of the Union, with which he had faithfully worked with bullet and ballot. He refuses to be traded over to a political organization, against which he fought for three years during the War of the Rebellion; to a party composed of the worst and most vicious elements of society, leagued with nearly every former Rebel and Northern Copperhead, and augmented with the non-reading and ignorant classes. The Colonel now believes that the financial interests of the country will be far safer in the hands of the party which saved it than of that which fought to destroy it. THE TRIBUNE commends Col. ELLITHORPE'S letter, published in another column, to the careful attention of every Republican who has switched off to join the ranks of the Greenbackers.

The ASHBURTON treaty with England was recently allowed to lapse by the tacit consent of the high contracting parties, growing out of the refusal of the British Government to surrender WINSLOW, the Boston forger, unless the United States would guarantee that he should only be placed on trial for the crime of which he was charged in the demand for extradition. England insisted on this condition, so as to carry out her local legislative enactments, oblivious of the rule of equity that no party to a contract can modify it without the consent of the others interested. It would now seem that the British Government, influenced by suggestions from the neighboring Dominion, is anxious to re-enter into an alliance offensive and defensive against all social pests, and for that purpose has opened negotiations at Washington for a new treaty, which will be chiefly devoted to the extradition question, and if entered upon, will afford greater facilities for the capture and exchange of fugitives from justice than the one which a few months ago was quietly interred beneath the accumulated dust of the two State Departments.

Great interest is excited in Catholic Europe at the proposed elevation of PETER JOHN BECKX, General of the Jesuits, to a Cardinalate. The dispatches announce that this promotion is made at the express desire of PIO NONO, and intimate that the prospective recipient of the beretta will be the future candidate of the Ultramontane party for the Papacy. This can hardly be, as Gen. BECKX is almost as advanced in years as the present Head of the Church. He was born in Sichem, Belgium, in 1795, and became a member of the Society of Jesus in 1819. He was appointed Procurator for Austria in 1847. The expulsion of the Jesuits from that country in the following year drove him to Belgium, where he remained until the Order was re-established in the dominions of FRANCIS JOSEPH, when he returned, and labored successfully in the extension of the cause in Hungary. In 1853 he was elected Superior of the Order. He is possessed of great diplomatic ability, and on several occasions was employed on very delicate missions. The elevation of Gen. BECKX would seem to indicate that PIO NONO is determined that his successor shall belong to the Ultramontane wing of the Sacred College.

It is related of Gen. SHERIDAN that when once asked to give his opinion of Texas, he replied that, if he were obliged to make a choice between hell and Texas, he would prefer hell. We reprint this morning several letters published in the San Antonio *Republican*, giving the details of atrocities perpetrated by Tildenites on the negroes and white Republicans, which only have their parallel in the sickening outrages inflicted on the Bulgarians by the Bashi-Bazouks. Over twenty negroes were shot down ruthlessly in the vicinity of Eagle Lake, Colorado County, while peaceably pursuing their avocations in the fields, and in some instances their bodies were riddled with bullets after the soul had left its tenement. Capt. BOUGHMAN, the Sheriff of Wharton County, was fired at while in bed, and, on his getting up and going to the window, was literally shot to pieces. One gentleman who had the temerity to denounce the reign of terror and assassinations was flogged with 100 lashes, while a burly ruffian, armed with a pistol, stood over the writhing victim, ready to blow his brains out should he make any resistance.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

It is generally conceded that there is an improvement in trade. We do not mean that improvement which is shown by an increased production and an addition to the stock of everything offered for sale. Of that improvement there has been an abundance,—a continuity of production over demand. This has been the rule ever since the prostration. Notwithstanding the great depression in all things, and the shrinkage in prices, production has continued in excess of demand. No matter how many mills closed, or how short the time of working, the stock on hand has been greater than the demand for consumption. The result has been a decline of prices, and sales at a loss.

Within the last few weeks—extending back perhaps a month—there has been an improvement, small but healthful; the improvement has been a demand for goods to such an extent as to indicate that in some branches of trade there has been a revival of consumption, thereby creating an increased demand for goods. Small as this improvement has been, it has been accepted as encouraging, because it has been accepted as evidence that the bottom has been reached in consumption; that the amount of a given article bought for use has sunk as low as it will go, and that it has actually not only reached the minimum, but has begun to grow upward again. The New York *Bulletin* enumerates the instances where this improvement has been shown. It has extended to the cotton-goods trade. In bleached goods, printing-cloths, and in prints, a decided advance in prices has been justified by the increased demand. Though our facilities for turning out the coarser or cheaper grades of woolen cloths far exceed the amount produced, and the supply has been for a long time in excess of the demand, still there is a recovery, which is further strengthened by an advance in the price of wools. More wool is purchased at an enlarged price, which is to be taken as indicating an improved market for the manufactured articles. Silks have advanced 15 to 20 per cent, not because of any increased demand, but because of an advance in the price of the imported raw material. The *Bulletin*, after reviewing the general outlook of the markets, says:

> Putting together all these facts, with the further fact that in a wide range of other articles in which no rise has been established there is a healthy firmness, they must be regarded as amounting to a very satisfactory sympton of the condition of business. They indicate that, after three years during which consumption has fallen behind supply, the demand is getting an important ascendency. It is this very condition of things for which we have so long been waiting as the turning point of the depression; and now that it has come, we may reasonably expect a steady restoration of trade to its usual activity. There is nothing that so helps to instill a buoyant feeling into business as an upward movement in prices. Merchants see the value of their stocks appreciating, they have fewer losses from a depreciation of goods, and their profits are above the average. And when such advances in prices start from an abnormally low level, there are none of those drawbacks that attend a rise from an already high range of values, and all regard the change as a healthy one. The effect of such a condition of the markets upon manufactures is illustrated in such occurrences as the starting up of the Sprague's Mills, the resumption of work by the factories suspended during the spring at North Adams, and the renewal of operations by mills in Pennsylvania which have been stopped through low prices.

The improvement in prices in home productions will naturally lead to an improvement in the foreign trade. Our imports were never so low comparatively as this year, and this falling off seriously threatens our revenue. For three years the value of the dutiable imports has declined, causing a reduction in the revenue. The reduction this year promises to be greater than even last year, and the deficiency may be a serious one. This is partly due to the general depression of trade and the falling off in consumption, but it is also due heavily to the excessive tariff, which now in many lines of goods is prohibitory. In all lines of imports where the duties are specific, and the value of the goods has fallen 25 to 50 per cent, the rate of duty has correspondingly advanced, and in many cases defeats importation and revenue.

The increase of foreign trade should also inspire an improvement of the export trade, and that export trade ought to include a proportion of manufactures not hitherto maintained under the blighting system of protection. Never was there a better or more desirable opportunity to improve our whole trade, foreign and domestic; discarding the delusive and fraudulent scheme of protection; manufacturing all our products in the largest quantities, to be sold to whomsoever will buy them; and inviting the largest exchange of commodities wherever it is cheaper to buy than to make, and where it is more profitable to exchange than to attempt to compete.

Chicago being in the centre of a region whose products are the food of mankind, of which there can be no failure of a market, and where the cash is paid over to the producer in exchange for his goods, the general prostration has not been as great as elsewhere. The consumption of the ordinary wants of domestic economy, though largely diminished, has not declined to the same extent as elsewhere. The Northwest has been full of money during the whole period since the panic. The slight improvement which has been noticed elsewhere in the country has been felt decidedly here. It has increased the number of workmen employed in several branches of manufactures, has been felt in the general retail trade, and has even caused some activity and preparations for at least a partial revival of the real-estate market. The building in the city during the year has been extensive, causing a demand for materials and labor, and adding by the distribution of wages to the deposits in the savings banks. Money is in abundance, and, while the spirit of distrust and caution still rules, there is clearly more confidence and faith now than there have been for more than two years.

Perhaps of all the TILDEN party organs in the country the most abject and servile is the morning edition of the late *Evening Telegraph*. There is no pretense of examining issues on their merits, and lies are as glib as the tongue of a termagant. TILDEN is altogether lovely and HAYES irredeemably wicked. The TILDEN party, tied up to the ancient heresy of State Sovereignty and bowed down by the Confederates of the South, can do no wrong, while the Republican party, and everything it has done, and everything it proposes to do, and everybody connected with it, are regarded as terribly and shockingly infamous. There is an iteration of the old partisan oaths that black is white and white black. Whether it all comes from old-time devotion to the disloyal Democracy, or from an actual consideration that has been passed over, or from a forlorn hope of future reward, certain it is that the Chicago *Times* has utterly discarded every pretense of "independence," which it vaunted for a few years to gain some Republican readers (Democrats not being a reading people as a rule), and it now stands out conspicuously as the most willing, docile, and tractable Confederate newspaper published at the North in the interest of TILDEN. It is entitled to the credit of this distinction.

THE WHISKY CASES.

The statement comes from Washington that Attorney-General TAFT has concluded to advise the President to pardon the men now in the County Jail for complicity in the whisky frauds. These men pleaded guilty, as they have testified on oath, on the assurance from the Government that, if they did pleaded guilty, they should have the least punishment, and should all be punished equally. They were, however, sentenced variously from three months to two years. They have all made affidavits to this effect. H. B. MILLER, in his affidavit, says that a committee of the second batch was appointed to visit, and did visit, the office of Mr. BANGS, and Mr. AYER, and Mr. BOUTELLE, the Government attorneys; that after a general consultation it was agreed that all but PAHLMAN and RUSH "should plead guilty to two counts and withdraw their opposition to the condemnation of their property, and they, on their part, promised that all the distillers of the second batch should be treated alike."

BURROUGHS represents the agreement to have been: "They (the Government) finally arranged that if we would plead to two counts, one called the conspiracy count and the other the count charging the removal of spirits, we all should be served alike." ROELLE made a similar statement. HESING states that the Government accepted his plea of guilty as a distiller, and promised that he should be punished as the other distillers were punished.

This is the ground upon which the pardons were asked,—that the men were tricked into pleading guilty on a promise of nominal and uniform punishment, which promise was wholly disregarded by the Government counsel.

This interposition by the Attorney-General, if true, is only in the cases of the distillers, and does not apply to the case of REHM. That person is of a different class,—he is serving out a sentence where the imprisonment was put at the lowest term by special agreement.

MR. TILDEN'S DEFENSE.

If Mr. TILDEN has made or contemplates making the statement accredited to him concerning his income returns, and this is all he has to say on the subject, he might better have adhered to the silent contempt with which he has treated the discussion for several weeks. The reported defense is that in 1861 he advanced several hundred thousand dollars to his brothers, who were manufacturing chemists, and that this money was lost in the business. This statement seems scarcely to touch the subject under discussion. The most apparent contradiction relates to his income return of 1862, when he swore that his taxable income was only $7,118, though he has subsequently sworn that he received $20,000 from a single client during that year. If Mr. TILDEN'S advances to his brothers were made prior to 1862, they could not possibly have been, in whole or in part, his income for 1862, and if these advances were subsequently lost, they could in no wise affect the actual income for the year 1862, which was the money actually received or actually earned during that year. But even if the advances were made during the year 1862, and Mr. TILDEN had given or loaned to his brothers $100,000 actually received or earned during that year, it would in no wise relieve him from his liability to the Government for the tax thereon. Any construction of the law permitting an operation of this kind would enable every man to avoid the income tax by nominally giving or lending his money to a relative or friend in whom he had confidence.

The adoption of this explanation, besides being wholly unsatisfactory in itself, also leaves Mr. TILDEN in an embarrassed attitude, inasmuch as he has tacitly indorsed the statement made by his private secretary and taken up by the Democratic newspapers, to the effect that the apparent discrepancy is to be explained by the fact that he returned his earnings for the year and not his actual receipts. If Mr. TILDEN now adopts a new line of defense, it will leave him under the suspicion of having put out the other by proxy as a sort of "feeler," and withdrawing it because it was found not to answer. It is to be hoped that, whatever the defense may be now, Mr. TILDEN will assume personal responsibility for it, so that it may be examined on its merits and determined accordingly either to his relief or his disadvantage.

It is not out of place, in view of the latest outlined defense, to recall the fact that the income-return blanks had printed in a conspicuous manner at the top the words: "GROSS AMOUNTS MUST BE STATED." The blanks then proceeded to give in detail the sources from which the income could possibly have been derived, including profits in trade or vocation, rents, interest on notes, dividends on bonds, salary, etc. Then followed a detailed statement of all exemptions allowed by law, including necessary expenses of carrying on trade, national, State, and local taxes, repairs, insurance, interest on incumbrances, the amount of $600 exempt by law, etc. From this statement it is clear enough just what the law required Mr. TILDEN to return, and the explanation attributed to him shows that he did not comply with the law. Such an explanation, properly substantiated and accompanied by a detailed statement of his actual income and a detailed statement of his actual gifts or loans to his brothers, might possibly relieve him from the infamy of intentional perjury, but it will not acquit him of violating the law and withholding a tax that was justly due the Government.

But this is not all there is to the case. Mr. TILDEN made income returns for only two years, viz.: 1862 and 1864. For 1863, 1865, and subsequent years he made no returns. The New York *Times* has credited him with being assessed and paying during those years the tax on an average annual income of $15,000, but a statement comes from Washington that no record can be found showing that he paid any income tax whatever during those years. Admitting, however, that he paid a tax on $15,000 income for eight years, this would make a gross income of $120,000 during that time. Mr. TILDEN is now reputed to be worth several millions of dollars; we have seen his personal fortune stated nowhere at less than two millions. According to the latest explanation, he had lost several hundred thousand dollars in 1861 by advances to his brothers, and he was a poor man in 1862. Then he must have earned the great bulk of his personal fortune, now estimated at two millions at the least, in the subsequent years; but he paid a tax on aggregate earnings during that time of only $120,000. The latest explanation, therefore, leaves him in the attitude of having defrauded the Government during these eight years out of a tax due it on from one to two millions of dollars. That he did so by a violation of the law in neglecting to return his income is scarcely less reprehensible for a man in his position than if he had done it by swearing to false returns. He will still be in the attitude of a man asking the people to elect him to the chief management of a Government which he had plundered by violating its laws and withholding his share of the common taxation.

"BOB" INGERSOLL AT THE EAST.

Probably there is no man in the country who is doing more efficient work for the election of HAYES and WHEELER than Col. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, the Illinois orator. His presence in the East has been almost magnetic. He has infused spirit into the campaign wherever he has gone. His speeches are of the vivid and enthusiastic kind which arouse men to great personal interest, the lack of which alone will enable the old-time Bourbon Democracy to regain the control they forfeited sixteen years ago by treason, strategy, and spoils. His New York speech ought to go the length and breadth of the land, and arouse the patriotism of the American people, which can find no abiding-place outside of the Republican party. It ought to be repeated, or more of the same kind spread abroad, in Indiana, to draw more honest votes than can be offset by the importation of Kentucky Democrats and the colonization of the tramps. It has the true ring of glory. Here is a single sentiment from that New York speech which ought to make every man vote the Republican ticket who ever voted it in his life, and attract thousands to an association with the conspicuous party of liberty in all the history of the world. Said Col. INGERSOLL:

> The United States of America is a free country; it is the only free country upon this earth; it is the only Republic that was ever established among men. We have read, we have heard, of the Republic of Greece, of Egypt, of Venice; we have heard of the free cities of Europe. There never was a Republic in Venice, there never was a Republic in Rome, there never was a Republic in Athens, there never was a free city in Europe, there never was a Government not cursed with caste, there never was a Government not cursed with slavery, there never was a Government not cursed with almost every infamy until the Republican party of the United States made this a free nation. [Cheers.] I want no grander, no higher title of nobility than this, that I belong to the Republican party and did a little toward making this Republican party a fact.

This is a plain matter of fact clothed in the most glowing garb of eloquence. It is to the Republican party that the United States of America owes its existence as a National Republic, in which every man enjoys perfect personal freedom and equal political rights. Before the ascendency of the Republican party, and under the dominion of the old-time Democratic State-Sovereignty doctrine, we had nothing but a confederation, or a league, or a treaty between separate political entities to be disrupted at the pleasure of any of the contracting parties. That was the doctrine that BUCHANAN acted upon when he gave the Rebels all their opportunities for a successful revolt. It was the doctrine acted upon by TILDEN when he refused to sign a call for a New York mass-meeting (after the firing on Sumter) to support the Constitution and the laws. It was the doctrine that suggested the peace resolution of the Democratic party in 1864, when TILDEN was a member of the Resolutions Committee. It was the doctrine which suggested the illegality of the War debt and led up to the agitation for repudiation which the Democratic party tried for years, and which it still entertains in a large degree. It is the doctrine that now controls the political conduct of the ex-Confederates, who expect to enable the Democratic party to gain control of the Government and who count upon controlling the party. It is the doctrine that suggests the introduction into Congress of bills for the payment of the Rebel claims and losses by the Confederates during the prosecution of the War. It is the doctrine which, still possessing the souls of the Democratic leaders, needs only the opportunity to precipitate again, in some shape or other, all the ills the country has already suffered from it.

Not only was this country not a nation, but neither was it a Republic in the true sense of the word until the Republican party succeeded in applying its principles to the Government. It was a parody on the name of Republic as long as millions of men and women were held as chattels, and kept in a condition of enforced servitude and semi-barbarism. It was to perpetuate this condition of things,—a blight upon the Republicanism of the world and a disgrace to America,—that the very same Democrats of the South asserted their theory that the United States of America is not a nation, and sought to destroy it forever. That spirit is not yet crushed out. It awaits but the opportunity to reassert itself. It has reasserted itself, in fact, in every portion of the South where the Confederates have regained the political ascendency. It now seeks to spread itself over the country. The principle of equal political rights for all men, which is the distinguishing feature of modern American Republicanism as compared with Republicanism in other ages and countries, has already been trodden under foot in every part of the South where the Confederates have been able to resume control with the aid of the bowie-knife and the revolver.

It is but little more than ten years since the Rebels of the South laid down their arms. At that time they returned to a desolated country in an impoverished condition, and resentful under the disappointment and chagrin of defeat. They returned to a new order of things. They found a race of people emancipated and placed on an equal footing, upon whom they had subsisted as upon the labor of their mules and cattle. They did not return to work out their own destiny and build up new fortunes by their own energy. They were sullen and awaited in slothfulness an opportunity for renewing their accustomed bravado. The result has proved all this. As amnesty has been freely dealt out to them, until there is not a man left except JEFF DAVIS who cannot be restored to full privileges of citizenship upon application, they have abused it to revive the old sentiments which the Republicans believed they had whipped out and exterminated. They are as unwilling to toil for their subsistence now as they were in the days of slavery before the War. They still aspire to live as they did then upon the surplus earnings of the blacks and the yield of political place. They look to a restoration of the Democratic party for a renewal of their former dictatorial position in national affairs, for they know the Democratic party will owe its success to them and that they will control the caucus. They expect a restoration of something like their old opulence and luxury at the expense of the North, and by the allowance of Rebel claims for war losses, which there will be no lawful means of averting in case they succeed to the control of the Government. These are the logical conclusions from Col INGERSOLL'S eloquent statement of the case, and it is for every loyal and conservative citizen, North and South, to ask himself whether the danger is not threatening enough to demand energetic personal opposition.

AFTERPIECE TO THE HAMBURG MASSACRE.

The chivalrous Southrons who celebrated the glorious Fourth by their cowardly butchery of disarmed "niggers" at Hamburg, S. C., have not been indicted. It is by no means certain that indictments ever will be reported against them. "Gen." BUTLER and his associate assassins, who so promptly surrendered themselves after their bloody work and demanded speedy trial, we believe, are still going about repeating that demand. They burn, as it were, with impatience to meet their accusers face to face. It will be remembered that so red-hot have they grown in this desire to face their accusers that, at a recent Republican meeting in Hamburg, where Gov. CHAMBERLAIN was the chief speaker, BUTLER and his gang, well armed, appeared and claimed for him a share of the time, of which he availed himself to make such ferocious demand to see anybody who accused him that the meeting was broken up. In like fashion, the hunt after their accusers was kept up industriously but without avail until the opening of Court and the meeting of the Grand Jury. On that day the mob that did the murdering, with their sympathizers from Georgia, assembled at the Court-House, in Aiken, on pretense of holding a political meeting. When the Court opened there were in the town upward of one thousand White-Liners, mounted and fully armed, besides reinforcements from Georgia with the identical cannon that at the massacre upon the Fourth was trained upon the negroes when they retreated to their armory. The witnesses who were to have testified before the Grand Jury against BUTLER and the others implicated in the murders prudently kept out of the way. The Judge of the Court seems to have been himself completely overawed by this ominous gathering of armed men, and suggested to the Attorney-General that the cases against BUTLER and the others had better be continued, which was forthwith quietly done. Feeling that some explanation of this failure of justice was necessary, the Attorney-General addressed a long letter to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, in which, in guarded phrase, he details the facts, as to which the Columbia *Union-Herald* of the 9th inst. says:

> We publish elsewhere the letter of Attorney-General STONE to Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, giving the reasons which guided him in consenting to a continuance of the cases against the Hamburg rioters. We think the action of the Court and the Attorney-General to be judicious. The political excitement in the State is great enough now without such additional fuel as would be added to it by such a trial. That it was looked upon purely in a political light by the defense needs no other demonstration than that found in the condition of the Court-House town of Aiken County on the day on which it was expected that bills would have been given to the Grand Jury. Its usually still streets were thronged by men from four counties. Fully 2,500 Democrats had assembled, ostensibly to hold a political meeting, which meeting had been, of course, purposely fixed simultaneously with the meeting of the Court. More than 1,000 armed horsemen had filled the usually quiet roads, by which also came witnesses, jurors, and law officers. *The rifle clubs, the sabre clubs, and the artillery clubs were there.* The cannon also woke the echoes among the pines and sounded over the pine hills. *It was the same artillery that had been used to bombard the militia company on that memorable 4th of July, at Hamburg.* Again Georgia loaned it to South Carolina, and for a similar purpose if it had been needed. All this display of force was made for a purpose. That Court and those juries and witnesses would have been strange men, indeed, if they could see it unmoved. It was wise not to put them to a test.

The guarded tone in which the *Union-Herald* commented upon "this display of force" betrays that it was of such sort and has such affiliations that, even at the Capital of the State, more than 100 miles from the scene, it compelled respectful mention. The plain, self-evident fact is, that the murderers mustered an armed array that completely overawed and overpowered Judge, jury, witnesses, and Attorney-General, and that any attempt, in the regular course of legal procedure, by the Grand Jury to have heard the testimony against the Hamburg butchers would have resulted in another slaughter. Nowhere else in the United States could have occurred such complete overthrow, by armed assassins and their cohorts, of the regularly-constituted courts of justice. When such an attempt was threatened by the Molly Maguires in the Pennsylvania mining districts, it was promptly put down at the point of the bayonet, and the whole country applauded. When it occurs in South Carolina, the organs of the Confederate Democracy make redoubled outcry about the outrage-mill, and there is more furious denunciation of the bayonet interference which isn't proposed, but the imperative occasion for which is being rapidly created by such performances as this afterpiece to the Hamburg massacre.

PERSONAL.

The Pope is reported to be wonderfully well and bright.

The Empress Eugenie is in very bad health, requiring medical attendance almost constantly.

Wagner intends to be buried at Bayreuth, and has built a tomb in the garden attached to his villa.

It is said that Tweed will be brought home before election, in time to have his State's evidence available against Tilden.

Mr. Charles Reade announces that all the money required for the Lambert fund has been secured, and no further subscriptions will be taken.

The New York *Tribune* advises Mr. Edwards Pierrepont to "put a padlock on his mouth, with a branch attachment firmly locking up his pen."

Harriet W. Preston has written a book entitled "Troubadors and Trouveres, New and Old," which will be published this fall by Roberts Brothers.

Mr. H. A. Mariotte, of the firm of Mariotte & Co., publishers of the New York *Millinery Trade Review*, is in Chicago, stopping at the Palmer House.

It is rumored that the purpose of J. C. Flood's visit to New York is to make arrangements for the establishment in that city of a branch of the Nevada Bank.

Baron Grant, the English speculator, has sold his great new house at Kensington to the Duke of Northumberland for £86,000 less than the building and decorations cost.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, which suspended the other day for want of funds, had reached its seventieth volume, and was one of the few newspapers with a history in the South.

The *New Century for Women* publishes the following condensed argument: "An eight-hour man, on going home for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes on the front door-step reading a volume of travels. 'How is this?' he exclaimed; 'where is my supper?' 'I don't know,' replied his wife; 'I began to get your breakfast at 6 o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at 2 p. m.'"

Some inveterate advertisers have adopted the practice of stamping firm-names and addresses on the new silver coin. An easy way to break up this business is by a general refusal to accept the disfigured coin.

The New York *Times* has entered upon the last week of the twenty-fifth year of its existence. It was founded on the 18th of September, 1851. A supplement commemorative of the event is to be issued on Monday next.

The Rev. Rudolph Weiczorek has been arrested in New York on a charge of drawing the pensions of soldiers long since dead. He is said to be a man of considerable natural and literary ability, and has written an elaborate work against Catholicism.

It is believed that Dr. Holland's *Scribner* editorials, republished in book form, will have the same fate as similar ventures of Parke Godwin and Theodore Tilton—that is, will fall still-born. Stale editorials are not the stuff good books can be made of.

On the 23d of August, the King of Sweden presented Christine Nilsson with the Swedish civil order, "Pour le Merite." The decoration consists of a gold medal, with the inscription, "In sui memoriam," surmounted by a royal crown richly set with brilliants.

A Brooklyn clergyman just returned from his vacation forestalled all possible disappointment as to his choice of subjects by announcing from the pulpit, "As I have not been to Europe, nor to the Centennial, nor to any other place worth mentioning, I shall preach the Gospel."

The dramatic critic of the New York *Tribune* says that the acting of a certain new man at Daly's Theatre "impresses by repose, spontaneous precision, and a certain quality called development,"—which leads one to inquire whether "spontaneous precision" is the same thing as precise spontaneity.

Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, has known all the Popes since the close of the last century. He is 82 years of age, and has been considered a champion of the Gallican Church until lately, when he advised the Catholic Workingmen's Association at Bordeaux to submit to the authority of the Holy See.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, wishing to account for the recent Republican victory in Maine, says that that State does not amount to much anyhow, but is one-half Yankee and one-half Canadian,—"a sort of New England province, as it were." This is the best joke the *Courier-Journal* has conceived for years.

The Hon. Thomas Russell, Minister resident in Venezuela, has been doing good service outside of his official requirements in collecting and forwarding to manufacturers in Massachusetts samples of the various English fabrics consumed in that market, together with the prices for them, and all other information obtainable as to trade opportunities in that section.

The Standing Committee of the Old South Church in Boston seems to be most unreasonable in the exactions it desires to impose upon the would-be purchasers of the historical property. The Committee has laid itself open to the accusation of chaffering in the bones of the fathers, having placed a fancy price on the building and ground to meet the active and peculiar anxiety of the purchasers.

Prof. Huxley's address on Education at the opening of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, on Tuesday, was printed verbatim in the New York papers of the following day. The subject-matter of the address is generally admired and commended, especially that portion of it which treats of the necessity of thoroughly grounding medical students in the natural sciences. Prof. Huxley's three lectures in New York, to be delivered next week, will discuss "The Direct Evidence of Evolution."

"A traveling Prince" who is writing letters relating his experience to the New York *Sun* has been doing Chicago pretty thoroughly. He speaks of everything he sees in an airy and contemptuous manner quite fascinating and Prince-like. The management and cuisine of the Palmer House he sets down as being bad, of course; all American hotels are alike in this respect, in the opinion of our Prince. The marvelous activity of Chicago, the Prince says, does not seem to contribute much to the spread either of morality or of culture. Money has become the heart, the soul, the mind, and the brains of the population. The more the Prince sees of this intensely-materialized New World, the more deeply he learns to love the Old, with its populations always ready to sacrifice their lives for something much more noble than the dollar—for an idea, for a belief, for a tradition. We are willing to sacrifice about a dollar and a half to the idea that the traveling Prince is an impostor and a snob, whose "culture" has been chiefly derived from a perusal of "Timothy Titcomb's Letters."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—R. B. Baylis and T. C. Murry, Louisville; D. W. Flagler, U. S. A., Rock Island Arsenal; the Hon. John C. Spooner, Hudson, Wis.; Sir Bache Cunard, Gordon Cunard, England; William I. Emmet, New York; C. de Farrari, Geneva, Italy; Senator G. G. Wright, Des Moines; Dr. L. W. Lyon, St. Paul; Edwin Harrison, St. Louis; George Olds, St. Joseph, Mo.... *Sherman House*—U. B. Balcombe, Omaha *Republican*; the Hon. Isaac Stephenson, Marquette; Lieut. E. S. Farrow, U. S. A.; David Thompson, Portland; E. L. Merritt, Springfield *Register*; E. W. Durant, Stillwater; C. S. Osborne, Montreal.... *Tremont House*—Capt. Goodlo, U. S. A.; L. W. Holden, London; the Hon. C. G. Williams, M. C., Janesville; the Hon. S. W. Allis, Massachusettes; the Hon. C. E. Dole, Bangor, Me.; J. G. Callahan, Eu Claire; Joseph Gray, Sheffield, Eng.; J. P. Cardier, New York; A. S. Mohler, Cedar Rapids; H. H. Pope, Michigan; H. H. McDales, Quincy; "Bill" Cody, "Buffalo Bill," U. S. A.; J. W. Paul, Pittsburg; the Hon. J. A. Bentley, Sheboygan; Thomas Byrnes and M. Gettings, Dublin; the Hon. C. W. Clisbee, Michigan.... *Gardner House*—C. W. Edwards, Washington; John C. Harvey, Buffalo; D. R. Stevens, Monmouth, Ill.; H. G. Niles, Mishawakee, Ind.; G. F. Bragg, San Francisco; G. L. Fanrote, Terre Coupe, Ind.; George Kendall, Plymouth, Ind.; Mrs. Holabird, Mrs. Niles, and Mrs. Pembroke, Mishawakee, Ind.... *Palmer House*—John Smith, Oshkosh; T. C. Berry, Adrian, Mich.; Dr. H. J. Shaw, Memphis; G. G. Coles, St. Louis; D. C. Howell, Baltimore; C. P. Noyes, St. Paul; E. S. Martin, Auburn, N. Y.; Henry Simons, Salt Lake; R. V. Spooner, Wisconsin; E. Bauer, San Francisco; A. Mather, Oxford, Eng.; A. Saddington, London; Alfred Lehmann, Berlin; A. E. and M. H. Hecht, San Francisco; Dr. George Armand, Australia.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—There is a meeting of the creditors of E. P. Allis & Co. called for the 21st inst. It is hoped that some amicable arrangement can be arrived at. The firm have been indorsers to a very large amount in paper that is falling due, and it is claimed by many that the creditors are to meet to be posted up in the condition of matters pertaining to the firm. Allis & Co. have very extensive works here, employing a large number of men. At present they have on hand a contract for fitting up completely a very heavy flouring-mill in St. Louis, and which promised to prove remunerative. They are by far the largest concern here, their works covering several acres of ground. They have absorbed nearly all the smaller machine shops, furnaces, etc., until they towered above all. It is hoped that all will turn out right.

Another attempt was made to swindle one of our banks to the tune of several thousand dollars. Happily, it was frustrated. There is strong hope of catching the attempted swindler.

John Howard Raigeul (Wisconsin News Company) has been declared a bankrupt. The assets will pay probably not to exceed 10 cents on the dollar.

THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ILLIOPOLIS, Ill., Sept. 12.—I hear many complaints from travelers and others in regard to their inability to obtain THE TRIBUNE either from the news-stands or from the train-boys on the road. That the complaints are *just* I have found out *by experience*. Two years ago I lived at Morgan Park (Washington Heights), and I remember going to you *personally* to find out why we could not obtain THE TRIBUNE on the C., R. I. & P. Road. Only a few days ago I was in Springfield, and could not obtain THE TRIBUNE. When you call for a TRIBUNE a bundle of *Timeses* is stuck in your face, and then they tell you how, some year or two ago, they "got stuck" on THE TRIBUNE. How much the *Times* can afford to pay for such discrimination I leave you to judge. There *ought* to be some way of compelling the train-boys and news-men to give the people THE TRIBUNE when they want it. Respectfully yours, JAMES T. KENT.

ANN ELIZA'S SUIT.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 14.—Counsel for Ann Eliza having refused to give the indemnity bond required by the United States Marshal, Judge Schafer has ordered a release of the property of Brigham Young and a return of the execution unsatisfied. Attorneys for plaintiff gave notice for an attachment against the defendant, requiring him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Assassination in the South—Freedom of Speech in the North.

A Horribly Fiendish Slaughter by Texas Tildenites.

Killing of One White Republican and Twenty-one Negroes.

Barbarous Atrocities Attendant upon the Assassinations.

The Murderers Well Known, but Unmolested by the Democratic Civil Authorities.

Shall We Turn the Government Over to Such Demons and Their Sympathizers?

Copious Notes of the Canvass in the Northwest.

A Greenbacker's Reasons for Leaving That Party.

Carter H. Harrison Making Love to the French Voters.

Cheering Reports from Republican Meetings---Interesting Straws.

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

THE WAY THE TILDENITES ELECTIONEER.

Correspondence San Antonio (Tex.) Republican.

EAGLE LAKE, Tex., Aug. 30.—I send you an extract taken from the Dallas *Herald*, which makes some reference to the murder of colored men at Eagle Lake, in Colorado County. I am surprised that the press has not taken this matter in hand and given the horrid details to the public long before this.

THIRTEEN NEGROES IN ALL HAVE BEEN KILLED, and fully 50 more would have been killed by this time had they not fled from their homes. Some of the refugees are now in Houston, and the story they tell is enough to make one's flesh crawl. One poor negro was torn from the arms of his shrieking wife, and tortured by being shot in the arms and legs until seven bullets were put into him. Every time he was shot his cruel tormentors compelled him to shriek "Gordon,"—the name of a white man who had been murdered some months before, supposed by negroes. After shooting him seven times, one of the murderers, a little more humane than the rest, shot him through the heart, and put an end to his sufferings.

Most of the negroes killed were taken from their homes at night, dragged away from terrified wives and children, and shot at once.

MURDER OF CAPT. BAUGHMAN.

Night before last, Capt. J. N. Baughman, for several years Sheriff of Wharton County, was taken from his sick bed, where he had been confined for weeks, tied up to a tree,—for he could not stand by himself,—and *eighteen* bullets put into his body by the same gang of murderers who are engaged in killing the negroes. Mr. Baughman kept a little store at Eagle Lake, and had the temerity to openly denounce the wholesale murder of negroes. Since he was killed, the lying scoundrels who killed him, or their friends, have started the preposterous story that he was inciting the negroes to riot and killing of white men. In short, after the murdering scoundrels had killed some *thirteen* negroes, and driven fifty or 60 more from their homes, they attempt to make it appear that Baughman was to blame for the butchery. I know Baughman well; he was a quiet, unassuming man, prepossessing in his personal appearance, and about 35 years of age; he served in the Federal army, going into the War a private, and coming out a Captain.

SEVEN OF THE MURDERED MEN.

EAGLE LAKE, Tex., Sept. 1.—Following are the names of seven of the colored men murdered at or near Eagle Lake, within the past few weeks, by the supporters of Tilden and Hendricks: Lewis Yaskins, worked for John Matthews; Isam Davenport, farmed on old Battle place; Boney Cotton and Raymond Cotton, farmers; Zack Hughes, farmer; Felix Fonua, farmer.

All of the above are known to have been good, peaceable, and industrious men, except Zach Hughes, who was charged with killing and skinning cattle. It was utterly false that any of them were caught in the act of skinning cattle. The two first killed, Zach Hughes and Lewis Yaskins, were returning to their homes from Eagle Lake on horseback, where they had been to purchase some groceries. They were shot on their horses, and allowed to lay on the roadside where they fell until found by some of their colored friends and buried. The killing of these two men naturally created some excitement among the colored people, and some of them openly denounced the murder. All who have done so have either been shot or run out of this section of country.

THERE ARE SIX MORE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED,

but as yet I have been unable to ascertain their names. I am promised them, however, and will send them to you as soon as they are furnished to me.

The better class of white people who live near the scene of these horrible atrocities feel great indignation at the perpetrators, but they dare not say or do anything. One gentleman in the Town of Eagle Lake, for denouncing these murders, was seized by these savages, thrown down on his face, and struck a hundred lashes. After flogging him thus unmercifully, they made him run for the woods with half-a-dozen six-shooters cocked and pointed at him. He was thankful to escape with no more serious bodily damage.

The names of the perpetrators of the hellish crimes can all be easily ascertained; some of them are now in my possession. I am waiting to get them all, when I will forward them for publication.

EAGLE LAKE, Tex., Sept. 5.—Since I last wrote you I have been enabled to procure some painfully interesting particulars of the most atrocious butchery of negroes near this place. Eagle Lake is a little railroad station on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, and the market for the cotton and other products raised in an area of perhaps 20 miles around. The scene of the murders is in Wharton County, from 10 to 20 miles from this station; but parties living at Eagle Lake are suspected of being participants in the terrible brutalities that have taken place.

THE ASSASSINATION OF EX-SHERIFF BAUGHMAN.

This occurred on Monday, Aug. 28, in the morning at about 3 o'clock. In my last I was in error in stating that Baughman was dragged from his bed and tied to a tree and shot. The facts are Baughman's bed was by an open window, with the head-board turned to the window. The first shots fired, three in number, struck the head-board, one about a foot above, but in range of Baughman's head; the second about six inches above, while the third wounded him. The shots were fired simultaneously, and, being roused suddenly by the noise and wound, Baughman raised up in bed, and became a conspicuous target for the assassins' bullets. He was speedily riddled with bullets, and fell down on his bed weltering in his blood. As soon as the bloodthirsty scoundrels became satisfied that he was dead, they broke down the door of his house, and, proceeding to his bed, seized his lifeless body, threw it violently on the floor, and again riddled it with bullets. One inhuman villain, more fiendish, if possible, than the rest, put a pistol to his temple and shot a hole through his head, which caused his brains to ooze out upon the floor and mingle with his blood. After thus maltreating his lifeless body, they stole his watch a finger-ring, a present from his dead mother, wrapped the body in some bed-clothing, and

SET FIRE TO IT.

Then, shouting, cursing, and singing, the party, some 12 in number, rode off. As soon as they left, Baughman's housekeeper, who, as soon as the firing commenced, had taken refuge in the high weeds in the garden near the house, returned in time to extinguish the fire before it had fairly got under way. The precision with which they fired their first shots, and the regular gradations in distance, show that the assassins knew exactly where Baughman slept, and must have had a spy to give them the information. The day before Baughman was killed, a man named James Raymond, nicknamed "Crip," had spent the day at Baughman's house, pretending to be very friendly. On some pretext or another he managed to get into the bedroom, where he was noticed by the housekeeper; he kept his eyes busy surveying the various features of the room and noting the position of the furniture. Suspicion attaches to "Crip" as the party who directed the first shooting. He was the only man who had ever been in Baughman's bedroom except Baughman himself, and, without a knowledge of the room and the position of the bed, it would have been impossible to hit their victim with such mathematical precision as the holes in the head-board indicate. The party was under command of a man whose voice was heard and is known. His name is withheld for the present. He is a doctor, and lives near Eagle Lake. He gave his commands in a loud, dictatorial manner, mingled with curses. His first orders were, "Surround the house;" then, "Fire!" then, "Close up there, G—d d—n you,—you are in danger,—get in line,—steady now, steady." These were his exact expressions, as furnished me by a man who was not 300 yards away at the time.

MURDER OF BONY COTTON.

This young negro was murdered in broad daylight at his mother's house, and in the presence of his mother. A man named Jim Frazier, with a party whose names I have in possession, came on the place where Bony worked, and, going to his mother's cabin, accosted Bony thus: "You d—n black son of a b—h, you have threatened to burn me out," at the same time drawing his six-shooter and advancing toward the terrified negro. Bony threw up his hands, and declared earnestly and solemnly that he had never made any such threat. This denial seemed only to aggravate the rage of Frazier, who by this time was within striking distance of the negro. Raising his cocked revolver high in the air, he brought it down with terrible force on the side of poor Bony's head, crushing his temple and cutting a severe gash in his cheek. Just then a dozen shots were fired, and poor Bony was shot to death. Then, threatening the half-crazed mother with the same fate if she "didn't behave herself," these chivalric supporters of Tilden and Hendricks went on to "kill some more d—n niggers."

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Last Monday Dick Terrill and Ira Weatherspoon were both killed, and Charley Smith seriously wounded. They were all hard-working farmers. This makes a total of twenty-one negroes and one white Republican killed in all, and one negro seriously wounded. It is reported that several negroes have been killed and thrown into the Colorado River.

THE PERPETRATORS OF THESE CRIMES.

There is very little doubt here, either among white or black, as to who are the perpetrators of these crimes, or rather atrocities. If United States Marshal Phillips will do his duty under the Ku-Klux act, he will find that Jim Frazier, Will Frazier, Brant Frazier, grocery-keepers; Billy Beard, clerk for Watterson & Ficklin at Eagle Lake; Bill Lowry, whisky-seller; Jimmy Roan, loafer and desperado; Murray Watts, ditto; Lewis Fritz, loafer and whisky-guzzler; Henry Tracy, butcher, and Bill Murray, another drunken loafer and desperado; and perhaps a certain Dr. Smith, are the ringleaders. James Raymond, known as "Crip," if he is in complicity with this gang of thieves and assassins, is but a dupe and a tool,—no doubt a willing one, though.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

A man named Lake, who came here from Missouri about a year ago, wrote a letter back to the local paper printed at his old home, in which he denounced as false all the stories of crime committed in Texas. He went into raptures concerning the kindness and hospitality of the people, etc. Well, Mr. Lake, when stories of these horrid murders began to reach his ear, denounced the perpetrators, and boldly declared that they ought to be hung. Unfortunately, one day he made this remark in the presence of Bill Lowry and Jim Roan; whereupon Lowry threw Lake down and proceeded to give him a most unmerciful whipping with a cowhide,—Roan meantime standing over the prostrate Lake with a cocked revolver pointing at his head, threatening to shoot if he offered the slightest resistance. So poor Lake had to take the whipping until Lowry had exhausted himself. In his next letter to his home paper Lake will no doubt express himself somewhat differently, at least as regards *some* of the inhabitants of Texas.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The unchecked atrocities of this gang of murderers has produced a reign of terror among both white and black. The former are afraid to say anything for fear of inciting the displeasure of these ruffians, and consequently subjecting themselves to insult and outrage, if not assassination; while the poor negroes are living in hourly expectation of being killed. They are afraid to sleep at home, or work the fields; but many of them hide out in the woods day and night. The crops are be[illegible] neglected, and every negro who can raise the [illegible]ans is leaving for other and more secure quarters.

ONE NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

While the good white citizens secretly deplore the terrible condition of things which I have but faintly described, and yet are afraid for their lives to seek to remedy it, there is one man, I am proud to say, who openly denounces the perpetrators and their acts. His name is Oliver Walker, a brave man, who served faithfully as a soldier in the Confederate army, and whom the cowardly assassins of the Roan and Frazier type dare not attack. Walker is a large landowner in these parts, and is very popular. If the assassins were to murder him, the whole country would rise against his murderers, and they know it, so they are compelled to let him alone. Walker took charge of the mutilated remains of poor Baughman, and had them decently buried. This will be some consolation to his surviving friends and relatives, who, I am told, live in Indiana. Thank God there was one man kind and brave enough to give Christian burial to this poor victim of men more cruel than the Bashi-Bazouks of Turkey or the savages of Sitting Bull. Is our Government a failure?

THE OUTLOOK.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S PREDICTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Secretary Chandler returned this morning from New York. He has a very cheerful hopefulness of the Republican outlook. He says the advices from Ohio and Indiana are very encouraging for a rousing Republican majority in the former State, and for a moderate one in the latter. He expects that New York will be carried for Hayes, and that even New Jersey will cast its Electoral vote for the Republicans. From California it is learned that the disaffection over the Chinese question has been overcome, and it is probable that both California and Oregon will vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

Of the Southern States, Chandler relies upon North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida to give Republican majorities.

It can be stated upon the highest authority that the statement in the Democratic or[illegible]ans to the effect that Carl Schurz doubts the success of Hayes, and that Schurz's own speaking engagements have been canceled by Secretary Chandler, is false in every particular. Mr. Schurz, over his own name, denies the first allegation, and Mr. Chandler authorizes a like authoritative denial of the second. The Democrats cannot lie him out of the canvass, for Mr. Schurz has no engagements with the National Committee which that Committee can cancel. His engagements have all been with State Committees.

Secretary Chandler to-day denied that Gen. Bristow had submitted categorical or other questions to him regarding the attacks alleged to be in preparation against him (Bristow), nor has Chandler any knowledge that Bristow has abandoned or will abandon the campaign.

ILLINOIS.

JASPER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Hon. S. M. Cullom, the Hon. Benson Wood, Dr. L. W. Smith, and your correspondent have just returned from Newton, the county-seat of Jasper County. Newton is beautifully situated, but, like every town that is deprived of the railroad and telegraph, is to all intents dead, and the inhabitants had not yet heard how Maine had gone. Our reception was rather cool. The big men of the town took unusual pains to present to our party a large number of Democrats, who were introduced as rebels.

For the last three weeks we have been inhaling nothing but a Republican atmosphere and seeing nothing but Republican facts, but we have now come into a locality where you are surrounded by the baneful effects of the Democratic miasma which fills this county. It is no wonder that every other man, woman, and child is down flat with ague. We are in hopes that this epidemic will so shake them up that when they return to their normal condition they will come up purified men and good Republicans. It would do some of our old greenback Grangers good to spend a day here, if they were only obliged to encounter half of the difficulties of entry and exit that we have experienced, and have to ride 20 miles to see a railroad; they would soon begin to think that this cursed monopoly about which they have been howling was the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century. But the prospects of Jasper County are improving. To-day 20 teams are hauling ties and delivering them upon the road which will soon connect this benighted region with civilization and progress. Iron is now laid six miles out from Olney. The road is graded from here to that point, and it is expected by the 23d of October that trains will be running here.

In the afternoon the old Court-House was well filled. Mr. Cullom discussed the issues of the day. The Democrats admitted the force and truthfulness of Mr. Cullom's speech, and nowhere in Southern Illinois has he made such a good impression as in this hot-bed of the Democracy. One old gray-haired Democrat said, "I take five papers. The trouble with our folks is they will not read. If they did, they would do as I propose to do—vote no longer with my old party."

JACKSONVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—The most successful meeting of the present campaign was held in this city to-day. Though the weather has been rainy and bad for days, and opened stormy this morning, still a large number of people from all parts of the county gathered in this city to hear Senator Oglesby. The Opera-House, holding about 2,000 people, was densely crowded with voters, who heard intelligently and cheered enthusiastically. The speaker's arraignment of the Democratic party for its crimes and heresies, and his defense of the Republican party for all the important acts which it has done, was most thorough and convincing. Few men produce a happier effect on popular audiences than does the gallant Senator, for he is earnest and honest, and all who hear him believe in him. The Glee Club, led by Frank Lumbard, was present, and waked the heartiest enthusiasm by its stirring and patriotic campaign songs. This evening the Republicans erected a magnificent flag-staff 150 feet long, and from its summit threw to the breeze a handsome banner inscribed with the names of their standard-bearers. Gov. Oglesby, after the conclusion of his speech, showed his respect to the memory of noble Dick Yates by repairing to the cemetery and visiting his grave. The Senator will speak in Delavan, Tazewell County, to-morrow.

VANDALIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Republicans had a rattling time here to-day. At noon the Hon. S. M. Cullom arrived. He was received at the depot by Judge Van Dorston, Capt. P. D. Naleman, the Hon. E. M. Ashcroft, and the Hon. F. Reeman. After dinner a Hayes and Wheeler pole was successfully raised. Then followed a grand meeting at Fehrn's Hall. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The Vandalia Band gave us fine music, and the Hayes and Wheeler Glee Club added much to the success of the meeting by their spirited songs. There are now 10 campaign clubs in the county, and they are doing excellent service. Mr. Cullom this afternoon was more than usually happy in his remarks, speaking over two hours. Constant applause and enthusiasm were manifested during his entire speech. This evening a grand torchlight procession is marching through the streets.

PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Republican County Convention met at the Court-House this morning, and nominated, with but little friction, the following ticket: Senator, Thomas Cratty; Representatives, L. A. Wood, William A. Rennen; Sheriff, Frank Hitchcock; State's Attorney, James A. Cameron; Circuit Clerk, John A. West; Coroner, John Earnest. At the conclusion of business loud calls were made for Cratty, and he took the stand. He made a short but able speech, in which he thanked his friends for the honor, and urged them to unite together and make a strong canvass for the entire national, State, and county tickets.

CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—Senator Richard J. Oglesby addressed an enthusiastic audience in this city last night. Our large Court-House was packed to hear the truths from "Honest Dick." His speech was a complete vindication of the slanders of the Republican party, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and applause. It was replete with wit and unanswerable arguments. Music was discoursed by the Chicago Glee Club. The torchlight procession was the largest of the season.

FOR CONGRESS.

FOURTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District met in Convention here to-day and nominated Gen. John F. Farnsworth for Congress on the first ballot, receiving 65 votes, all that were cast. He appeared and accepted, but regretted that he had been chosen, as he was going to stump Indiana for Tilden. He does not intend to stump the district, but will make a few speeches. He was loudly cheered, and encouraged his Democratic friends by assuring them that he was one of them now, and that Tilden would be elected, as Indiana was certain. The Convention needed a Moses for the party, and nominated Moses Dean, of DeKalb, for member of the State Board of Equalization.

The Greenbackers met at the same time and nominated the Rev. Dr. W. S. Balch, pastor of the Universalist Church, of this city, for Congress. He very promptly declined the honor, and the Convention is looking for a candidate, with little show of finding one.

SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Congressional District is in good shape here for the Republicans. In 1874 the so-called Independents cast over 4,000 votes. Now they have no ticket in the field, and the contest is between the two old parties. Sparks, the Democratic candidate for Congress, spoke last night at Centralia, but he did not make much of an impression. His audience was largely composed of Republicans. Ashcroft, the Republican candidate, is anxious to get at Sparks in joint debate, but the Opposition do not seem inclined to carry on the campaign in that way. While it will take hard work for the Republicans to carry this district, they seem quite sanguine of a victory. The canvass in its details is all that could be desired, and the Republicans are wide awake. There is no county in Southern Illinois which has redeemed itself so fast from Democratic rule as Fayette.

FIRST AND EIGHTH TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14.—The Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, from the Eighth District, and the Hon. William McFarland, from the First have been nominated by acclamation for re-election for Congress.

SEVENTH MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—The Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventh Missouri District is Colonel John H. Stover, not Stevens, as reported last night.

FIRST CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—The Republican Convention to-day, by acclamation, unanimously nominated Gen. Joseph Hawley for Congress from the First District.

CLEAN-HANDED HAYES.

HE IS WILLING THAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD SEE ANY AND ALL OF HIS INCOME RETURNS.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—It having been charged by several Ohio papers, that the revenue officials at Cincinnati had refused to allow any examination to be made of Gov. Hayes' income returns, made while he was a resident there, and intimating that the officials were acting under suggestions from Hayes, your correspondent called upon Gov. Hayes this forenoon, regarding the matter. The Governor said that he did not know that an application to see his returns had been made or refused, or what rules there were regarding the publicity of such matters, but he certainly had not made any request or communicated in any way with official or other persons regarding them. While he did not know under what orders the revenue officials were acting, he was of the opinion that all public records should, in some proper way, be accessible to the public. He had no wish to conceal anything from the public that they had a right to know, and in his opinion, an income return came under this head.

INDIANA.

LAPORTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 14.—"Uncle Jimmie," the blue-jean farmer-aspirant for the honor of the gubernatorial chair, gave an entertainment this afternoon. There were acts innumerable and scenes ridiculous. The beginning and the end was a farce. It was the same old story,—self-laudation as an economist. There are no votes for such as he here. His efforts, though wild and distressing, were a lamentable failure. Mr. Voorhees occupied a part of the afternoon.

This evening Michigan City Democrats will be driven wild trying to fathom the depths of the twisted and tangled-up arguments of the speakers of this afternoon.

VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 14.—Judge Dittenhoefer, of New York, addressed a large Republican meeting in the Court-House to-night. The Hayes and Wheeler Club turned out in uniform and with torches. The Judge reviewed in a masterly and eloquent manner the issues of the day and the record of the candidates. Touching the question of non-sectarian schools, in which the Germans were especially interested, he showed that the Democratic House, to fool the people, passed a useless amendment, but, when the Senate changed it to make it effective to guarantee free schools, every Democratic Senator voted against it.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—A large meeting of prominent citizens this afternoon received the reports of committees in charge of the National Soldiers' Reunion to be held the 20th and 21st. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all, and, to further provide for the emergency if hotel and private facilities should prove insufficient, tents for the quartering of 10,000 more have been secured. Letters and telegrams indicate that not less than 100,000 will be in attendance, including all the principal men in the country.

ABOUT TOWN.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

In the Grand Pacific Hotel parlors there was more than usual activity apparent yesterday. The business of the National and State Committees has become so extensive that more room is required. The rooms formerly occupied by the Chicago Club have been in use, but Col. John B. Drake is also having the adjoining parlor fixed up, and a door is being put in between the two rooms so as to make them connect. Col. Babcock and James P. Root feel that when the new room is completed they will have more space wherein to transact business, and be better able to entertain friends of the Republican party.

Lettters were received yesterday at headquarters from Oregon and California which continue to give encouraging reports from the Pacific Slope.

Preparations are making for the grand mass-meeting which will be held when Col. Bob Ingersoll and James G. Blaine come to this city.

COL. A. C. ELLITHORPE

yesterday returned to the fold of the Republican party and gave up his allegiance to the Greenbackers. His reasons are given in the following letter:

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—*To the Cook County Central Committee of the Greenback party, Tremont House, Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: Duty compels me to tender to you my resignation as a member of your Committee, and in doing this I am pleased to say that it is from no personal ill-feeling towards any of the Committee that has induced me to this act.

I am influenced solely by a sense of duty I owe to my country, as well as a desire to be consistent with my own acts and political convictions during the last 16 years; and more especially the late Rebellion. It will be proper, and perhaps a duty, for me in this connection to state some of the most potent reasons for thus withdrawing from any further participation in the affairs of the Greenback party under its present line of management.

I will first state that I have undergone no change in my opinions concerning the monetary interests of the nation, or in any convictions as to the necessity of a paper-circulating medium emanating directly from the Government, and made absolutely a legal tender for all purposes, wherever the legislation of our country reaches,—said circulation alway being restricted and made to conform to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. I think it is not necessary for me to further reiterate my faith in the principles enunciated in the financial portion of the Greenback platform.

First, to longer remain in an organization without the least possible hope of success is folly; second, I am fully convinced that our party is being used in the interest of the Democratic party; third, I cannot consent to lend my influence (little as it is) to the promotion of the party that I fought against three years in the late Rebellion,—as a citizen and soldier I cannot with my vote or sanction consent to place the future destinies of the Republic in the hands of the Democratic party as it is at present organized.

Was the Democratic party organized and made up from the average intelligent and loyal portion of the people at large, I might think differently, but when I reflect that its composition embraces eight-tenths of the worst and most vicious elements of society, united with almost every former Southern Rebel, and again taking into its folds every Northern Copperhead, augmented again by seven-eighths of the non-reading and ignorant classes, I become alarmed at the situation, and feel that it is my duty to ignore all financial questions temporarily, and go to the rescue of the Republic that is being besieged by the same element that attempted its destruction from 1860 to 1865.

I do not say that all who belong to the Democratic party are bad men, but I do assume, and I think without the fear of successful contradiction, that it does embrace within its folds the great mass of all the bad and vicious elements of our country. It is very unfortunate for the really good men belonging to the Democratic party that all of these vicious elements of society hang, like an incubus, to its skirts, driving from it all hopes of success. Again, the present arrangements of affiliation between the Democracy and Greenback party in this State, and, in fact, throughout the United States, I am convinced is an unholy alliance, conceived by the political tricksters of both factions and put in execution by scheming wire-pullers to deceive the Republicans and War Democrats, who united with the Greenbackers from pure and honest convictions. The respective platforms of the two parties, Greenbackers and Democrats, are so antagonistical that it makes the union of interests a palpable farce and apparent humbug.

The cloven foot of the Republic's old enemy, slavery and treason, is visible on every side. I sincerely hope that ev[illegible]y Republican and honest War-Democrat, who [illegible]nizes with the principles of the Greenback party will weigh carefully the present condition of affairs and shun the pit that is being dug for them. I am quite confident that the monetary interests of our country will be far safer in the hands of good, thinking, industrious, loyal patriots, than they would be in the hands and under the dictation of the combined elements of the identical faction that for four years used their utmost power to destroy the Republic, and build up in its stead a slave oligarchy,—entailing upon the nation a debt of $2,500,000,000, which ought to be quite sufficient to remind us of the past history of the Democratic party. Again, the success of the Democracy will be a fearful requisition upon the pay-rolls of the nation, that would be equal, almost, to the present national debt. These new demands will be promptly met under Democratic rule, and to meet which greenbacks or bonds must be issued. This would result in the depreciation of our greenback currency to an extent never before reached even during the War, and thus defeat the objects for which the Greenback party are laboring, viz.: to make the greenback par value. These, gentlemen of the Committee, are a few of the many reasons for my withdrawing from your Committee during the present political crisis of our country. I shall do all in my power to promote the success of the Republican National ticket. Yours very sincerely,

A. C. ELLITHORPE.

The following-named registered at State Headquarters yesterday: Charles H. Shenick, New York; Charles R. Stuart, Cairo, Ill.; T. W. J. Vettenhoefer, New York; W. O. Curtis, Des Moines, Ia.; W. H. Parkinson, Braidwood *Republican*; O. B. Bostwick, Mattoon *Gazette*; James Shaw, Mount Carroll, Ill.; David McWilliams, Dwight, Ill.; T. Forbes, Berlin, Wis.; George T. Clark, New York.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

The magnates returned from Springfield yesterday, and were again found at their desks in the Palmer House parlors. Gen. Cameron, R. E. Goodell, and C. D. Hoiles were around as usual. Jerry Crowley was detained home by illness. Ex-Gov. Palmer will speak at the Saturday evening mass-meeting. Ex-Gov. Gustavus Koerner was among the callers yesterday. The Executive Committee talked about the coming mass-meeting and the state of the weather yesterday morning. Among those registered were C. D. Hoiles, Greenville, Ill.; C. Gifford, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; A. D. Campbell, Peoria; C. M. Atwood, Battle Creek, Mich.; J. T. Hodge, Morgansfield, Ky.; Maj. J. J. Boyd, Quincy; J. K. Granger, McHenry, Ill.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

This great party was yesterday startled by the secession of A. C. Ellithorpe, who has opened his eyes and can see no good from an unholy alliance of Greenbackers and Democrats. The Tremont House patriots were quiet as usual. An everlasting talker, named Lucius Prince, from Worcester, Mass., gave his views very freely. He acknowledged, however, that there were no Greenbackers in the East to any great extent.

The Blue Islanders are to be talked to by Jesse Harper this evening.

LORENZ BRENTANO.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* of Monday last contains, in its editorial columns, the following:

In the Third Congressional District Mr. Lorenz Brentano is very favorably spoken of as a candidate for Congress. A call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens,—Republicans as well as Independent voters,—urges his candidacy very warmly. Brentano is thoroughly acquainted with the laws and the requirements of our country, and is decidedly in favor of reforming our Civil-Service. As one of the principal leaders of the once celebrated Chamber of Deputies of Baden; as a leader of the Left in the German Parliament at Frankfurt; as a member of the Legislature of Illinois during the War, in which position he was a stanch supporter of Richard Yates, the War Governor of our State, and as a former prominent member of the Board of Education of our city, Brentano has acquired great parliamentary skill and experience. His recognized ability in the administration of the Consulate at Dresden is still fresh in the memory of all, adding thereto the fact that besides Schleicher, a Democrat from Texas, no German-born citizen has yet been named for the next Congress, Brentano would certainly be a very strong candidate in his district, which is so largely populated by German-Americans.

THE MASS-MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the Democratic demonstration to-morrow night was held last evening at the Palmer House Headquarters.

Gen. John M. Corse called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. F. H. Kales for Chairman, who was elected. Mr. J. H. Rea was chosen as Secretary. The Hon. C. L. Niehoff moved that the mass-meeting, owing to the continued inclement weather, be postponed until Tuesday, Sept. 26, which prevailed. It is contemplated to have on that occasion a monster demonstration in Market street square, the meeting to be called to order at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to continue during the evening.

Clubs from adjoining counties will attend, and the meeting will be addressed by Gov. Palmer, Gen. E. S. Bragg, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Senator Doolittle, ex-Gov. Koerner, the Hon. George B. Smith, of Madison, Wis.; the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; Gen. John F. Farnsworth, and others.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Ex-Ald. Case, of the Twelfth Ward, is strongly urged as a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth District.

A correspondent writes to urge the nomination of Daniel N. Bash as State Senator from the Second District, and states his qualifications for the position.

BOYS IN BLUE.

A meeting of the officers of the several city companies of the organization known as the Boys in Blue was held last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of making arrangements for the trip to Indianapolis. Gen. Chetlain presided, and there were many privates in attendance. The chair announced that the probable expense of the trip would be $2.50 for each man. Speeches were then made by Col. Ricaby and Gen. Beem.

Gen. Reynolds, of the Committee on Transportation, then stated that he had just been in consultation with some railroad officials, who had informed him that the person who had given the Transportation Committee to understand that cars could be chartered, and the expense reduced to $2.50 for each man, was not authorized to do so, and, moreover, that an agreement had been made by all the railroads so that cars could not be chartered. Therefore the Transportation Committee could make no promises of reduced rates. The half-fare tickets could be obtained at any time at $6.75 each.

Gen. Chetlain accordingly corrected his statement that the expense would be $2.50 per man, and announced that the Committee would still work to see what arrangement could be made.

Col. Ricaby, the chief officer for the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districts, then asked those present to suggest the names of those whom they would like to see on his staff. Various names were proposed, but Col. Ricaby will withhold the appointments, with the exception of Col. Owen Stuart, Chief-of-Staff, and A. L. Rockwell, Adjutant-General, until this morning.

It was announced that the train that should take the delegation to Indianapolis leaves the depot at the foot of Lake street at 10 p. m. Tuesday night.

STRAWS.

The enthusiastic straw-hunter has commenced operations, as is evidenced by the following:

A vote on the excursion-train which left Des Moines, Ia., on the 12th, for Indianapolis, resulted: Ladies 58, gentlemen 58 for Hayes; ladies 6, gentlemen 4 for Tilden; gentlemen 9, ladies 0 for Cooper.

The express train between Fond du Lac and Milwaukee was canvassed on the same day with the annexed result: Ladies 34, gentlemen 50, for Hayes; ladies 7, gentlemen 31, for Tilden; gentlemen 8, for Cooper.

The vane on the cupola of the White House indicates that the wind is from the West.

A DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Last evening the West Side Democrats were to have held a mass-meeting in the interest of Carter H. Harrison and the Democratic party, at Martine's Hall, Ada street, near West Madison. By 8 o'clock the actual count showed just 16 voters present, and about 37 little boys ranging from 8 years old and upward to about 16. They kept up a constant din and jabbering. There was to have been a torchlight procession of West Side Tilden Legionites, but [illegible] of Democratic voters, enthusiasm, and the rain, prevented any outward show.

About 8:30 o'clock, F. Evans, President of the Eleventh Ward Democratic Club, called the meeting to order. At this time the number of men present did not exceed 25, fully one-half of whom were Republicans.

Gen. I. N. Stiles spoke first. While Gen. Stiles was speaking a motley rabble of boys and the Eleventh Ward Tilden Legion, headed by a band, marched in. The boys were noisy to a remarkable degree, and the hall for a while seemed like a small pandemonium. The boys ran around, moved chairs, and acted more like a parcel of wild animals than youths brought up in a civilized community.

Carter H. Harrison was then introduced and talked about corruption. The Democracy had detected all the frauds in the country. He alluded to the Paris Commune, when crime was rife. He said that the War did not cause the corruption, because the French people were not corrupt. He went on to praise France and said that the land was pure from top to bottom. He was not a States' Right man, in the old sense of the word. He believed that this country was a nation, but within a constitutional limit. He charged that the Republicans were centralizing everything in Washington. He then argued for States' rights. He spoke of the probity of the late Confederate House, and how it tried to retrench, which the Senate would not stand. He acknowledged that the Democratic party died in corruption.

The rest of the speech was but a repetition of what Mr. Harrison had previously spoken at other meetings in this city. He laid all the effects of the hard times on the Republican party, and then launched forth into a greenback argument. At the conclusion of the speech the Glee Club again sang, when Robert Rae was introduced, and spoke briefly, after which the meeting adjourned.

FIRST WARD.

A meeting of the First Ward Republican Club was held last night, corner of Clark and Lake streets. Mr. Abner Taylor presided, and Mr. George Graham acted as Chairman.

On motion of Capt. Easton, the following persons were recommended to be appointed as judges of election for the ward at the forthcoming election, and the representatives of the ward in the Grand Council requested to secure their appointment: First Precinct, Enoch Howard, D. W. Nicholson; Second Precinct, H. S. Dey, F. T. Magruder; Third Precinct, A. K. Hale, F. A. Brokoski; Fourth Precinct, Capt. F. S. Brown, J. A. Russell.

On motion, it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a committee of three, the Chair to be a member, to recommend names of persons to act as delegates at the ensuing Congressional Convention at the next meeting. The Committee was appointed as follows: Abner Taylor, Capt. Easton, and George Graham.

The speakers who were to have addressed the meeting, but who were absent on account of the weather, were invited to attend Thursday evening.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward Democrats held a meeting last evening in a saloon at No. 161 Eighteenth street. Up to 8:30 p. m. the meeting was remarkably quiet. A large number of speeches were made, but they were all in a low tone and addressed to an audience of one. The following is a verbatim report of four of the speeches: "Eins"! "Zwei"! "Whisky"! "Gimme a little gin"! The names of the speakers could not be ascertained.

At about half-past 8 the meeting was called to order, about 30 being present, and Mr. Lyons was elected Chairman. An address was then made by Mr. Clifford, and an invitation extended to all others who wished to speak to come forward, but none accepted the generous offer. The Chairman then asked those who wished to join the Club to sign their names, and about a dozen availed themselves of the privilege, after being assured it should not cost them anything. The meeting thereupon adjourned.

It had been widely advertised that a grand Democratic rally would be made to form a club, but the result was an almost total failure, and but little interest seemed to be manifested.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Republicans had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the corner of Harrison street and Blue Island avenue last evening, Philip Hoyne presiding. The only real business done was the substituting of G. W. Spofford for J. F. Scanlon as a delegate from the ward to the Grand Council. Following this, speeches were made by G. W. Spofford, M. M. Miller, and Maj. Waite, all of which were well received.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward Democrats rallied at No. 120 South Halsted, and listened to the old stereotyped speeches of Moses Wentworth, and Call, and Feaney. The attendance was slim, and, as a consequence, enthusiasm was at a discount.

TENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Democratic Club was held last evening at the corner of Lake and Peoria streets, Charles King in the chair. The expectation had been that the gathering would resolve into a grand rally, but, owing to the absence of speakers, nothing was done beyond the entering into a general dispute as to the rights of the assembled crowd at the election for the selection of delegates to the primary election. The fight was between the ward club and the marching club, and the disposition seemed to be to close out the latter, which must lead to a serious disruption. In the discussion, one member said he would not submit to any "skyfunging," which, translated, means that, in the appointment of delegates to the coming Convention, there will be trouble.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Twelfth Ward met at the corner of Ogden avenue and Robey street last night, and was called to order by Donald MacMillan, President. As the present pleasant headquarters are about to be taken by the exigencies of business, the Executive Committee were instructed to select new quarters. After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, stirring and interesting speeches were made by Mr. Denman, Mr. Clark Geib, Mr. Munday, Col. Davis, and others, and the meeting adjourned.

TWENTIETH WARD.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twentieth Ward held a meeting last evening at the corner of Kinzie and Clark streets, and made preparations for the tunout which is not to come off Saturday. After the transaction of routine business the young men marched around the hall to the tune of a drum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 14.—An excursion party numbering about 600 persons came to Quincy to-day from different points in Missouri. A vote was taken which gave 238 for Hayes and 214 for Tilden. This result, on a Missouri train, is significant, but all accounts from that State indicate heavy Republican gains this fall. Large numbers of respectable Democrats are disgusted with Phelps, while the Greenback Democrats are disgusted with Tilden. Some are sanguine enough to declare that Finkelnburg will carry the State.

On Saturday last, at Lagrange, Mo., the Republicans elected their ticket for School Directors by a handsome majority. This circumstance, although apparently trifling, greatly surprised the Democrats, and is said to have given Mr. Glover considerable uneasiness.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—There was a grand torchlight procession of the Tilden and Hendricks Club of this city to-night. Notwithstanding the showery weather it is estimated that not less than 5,000 torches were in the line. Addresses were delivered in the public square by Col. James O. Brodhead, of Missouri, and Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio. Gen. Franz Sigel, and the Hon. E. Jussen also delivered addresses in German at Garrett's Hall. The audiences were large. Rain interfered materially with the elaborate illumination and decoration of the public square.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—Carefully-revised footings from 444 towns give a total vote of 133,504. Connor, 74,601; Talbot, 58,903; Connor's majority, 15,698.

Nineteen small towns and thirty-five plantations yet unheard from.

Returns from eight counties are complete. The Republicans elected 121 Representatives, and perhaps two others, and 29 Senators.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14—1 o'clock a. m.—In the Republican Convention Chamberlain has just been nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The vote stood: Chamberlain, 88; Dunn, 31; Corbin, 2; Elliott, 1.

The other nominations will be made to-morrow.

ADRIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 14.—The Hon. A. D. Hall, a leading Republican of Tecumseh, was to-day nominated as Representative to the Legislature from the First District. The Lenawee County Convention met at Grosvenor, and was attended by full delegations from the ten townships comprising the district.

ALLEGAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Sept. 14.—The Republicans of this (the First) district met at Fennsville today and nominated Crosby Eaton, of Casco, for Representative. The Hon. S. M. Cutcheon is addressing a large and intelligent audience at Empire Hall in behalf of Hayes and Wheeler.

STRAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW CASSELL, Wis., Sept. 14.—A vote taken on the train out of Milwaukee on the Milwaukee & Fond du Lac Road to-day gave the following result: Hayes, 43; Tilden, 21; Cooper, 4.

A vote of the ladies gave: Hayes, 19; Tilden, 2; which latter contains a moral bachelors will do well to ponder on.

WITHDRAWN.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 14.—Gen. Maney, Independent candidate for Governor has withdrawn from the canvass for the present.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

THE RECENT OUTRAGES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch received at the Foreign Office from Sir H. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople, states that, in addition to the arrest of the leaders of the Bashi-Bazouks, the Governor-General of Adrianople has been dismissed for maintaining the general armament of Mahometans, the necessity for such precaution having passed. Elliott says the British officer attached to the Turkish headquarters reports that great depredations have been committed in Servia, but no case of outrage of women or mutilation of the wounded is known. On receiving this intelligence the Ambassador remonstrated with the Turkish Government against the depredations, and stringent orders were sent to the Turkish Commander to put a stop to them.

The *Standard's* Berlin special says Russia is endeavoring to induce the Bulgarians to emigrate to the Crimea, where the population is decreasing on account of the extirpation of Musselmen Tartars, who get settlements in the Greek provinces of Turkey.

THE TURKISH COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* reports that the great council held by order of the Sultan to reconsider the Cabinet's proposals for peace has confirmed on all points the resolutions passed before. This decision has been submitted to the Sultan. It is of considerable importance when it is remembered how recently the Sultans had uncontrolled power, and now their successor must yield to a decision of the Ministry which is against his convictions, or overrule it and change his advisers unless he can effect a compromise. It is not the interest of either side to carry the conflict to extremes, and a compromise is probable.

A GROWL.

The *Times*, in a leader, finds fault with Sir H. G. Elliott for his tardiness in transmitting news regarding the Eastern question. It asks "Where Mr. Barings report is, and why it has not appeared, when Mr. Schuyler's report has been so long before the public. Parliament must meet this autumn if the Government does not make the facts public promptly." The article continues: "We are now passing through a time when momentous issues are hanging in the balance. In the middle of May, the object of paramount importance was to prevent Servia and Montenegro from engaging in war. In the middle of September the danger to be avoided is the appearance of Russia as a belligerent. Every lover of peace must struggle against it. If Russia enters the lists our diplomacy will doubtless become more energetic, but nothing more. We are, however, dwelling on no unreal danger when we declare the present moment big with the issue whether the war cease or assume a new and more tremendous character."

FRANCE.

CHAMBORD.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A special from Paris to the *News* says: "It is rumored that the Count de Chambord is dangerously ill, in consequence of the penitential rigors to which he subjected himself during his retreat of nine days.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The same dispatch says the proposed elevation, at the Pope's wish, of Father Beckr, General of the Jesuits, to a Cardinalate, is a great event in the Catholic world. Father Beckr is the future candidate of the Ultramontane party for the Papacy. His election would tend to accelerate the Old Catholic movement in Central Europe, and could not fail, should the Republic go on prospering, to sever Church and State in France.

BELGIUM.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—The Geographical Congress brought its sittings to a close to-day. It decided to form an international association, with a view to exploring Africa and suppressing slavery. The Association is to be composed of two members from each country, besides honorary members. The King of the Belgians is to preside the first year.

AFRICA.

THE BOERS' REVOLT.

LONDON, Sept. 15—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* advices from the Transvaal Republic report that after the defeat of the Boers, President Burgess desired to be shot that he might not survive his disgrace. The President has been asked to request England to accept the Transvaal territory.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILURE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Miller & Sons, calico printers, of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $500,000.

RUSSIA.

POLISH ADMINISTRATION.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The former independence of the Polish administrative authorities has been entirely abolished by Russia, and the office of the Secretary for Poland is to be suppressed.

TWID.

THE CHAMPION AMERICAN GRABBER'S APPEARANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Tweed and his secretary, Hunt, left the San Simons quarantine depot for El Cantillo de San Sebastian, and passed through Vigo on foot at midday. Both were looking well, particularly Tweed.

RAILROADS.

FREIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—The *Journal* to-morrow morning will contain the following:

From a private source we learn that, day before yesterday, a telegram was sent from General Freight Agent Rutter, of the New York Central Road, to General Manager McCullough, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, proposing to advance rates out of Chicago on east-bound business 10 cents per hundred pounds. McCullough sent the telegram to President Scott, who answered that, whenever the New York Central management would adopt a schedule of rates on the mileage basis, then the Pennsylvania Company was ready to advance rates. Until they reached that point, no proposition would be entertained.

ITEMS.

The managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, known as the Iowa-pool lines, held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of equalizing the through rates from Omaha to the East. It is claimed that goods could be shipped from Omaha to the East via St. Louis two cents less than via Chicago, and it is understood that the difference was adjusted at yesterday's meeting.

The managers of the Southern Dispatch Fast Freight Line held a meeting in this city and arranged a new schedule of rates. No changes of importance were made. Among those present at the meeting were James Collett, President, and J. R. Knodall, General Freight Agent, of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad; C. H. Crosby, General Freight Agent of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad; E. S. Babcock, Jr., General Freight Agent of the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad; W. B. Williams, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad; and Robert Forsyth, General Agent of the Southern Dispatch Line.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is now running sleepers on night trains from Chicago through to St. Paul instead of La Crosse, as heretofore. The change will undoubtedly be appreciated by the people having occasion to travel that way.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lakes, diminishing northwest winds, veering to warmer, southwest, rising, followed by falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.81	59	94	W., light	....	Thr'ng
11:18 a. m.	29.88	58	81	N. W., fresh	....	Thr'ng
2:00 p. m.	29.87	58	81	N. W., fresh	....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.91	58	81	N. W., fresh	.02	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.99	55	110	N. W., fresh	....	Lt. rain.
10:18 p. m.	30.03	55	100	N. W., light	.04	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 61.
Minimum thermometer, 55.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.91	50	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	30.12	53	Calm	......	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.77	62	W., fresh	.29	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	29.90	54	W., gentle	.10	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.89	54	N. W., fresh	.05	Lt. rain.
Duluth	30.07	54	Calm	......	Clear.
Escanaba	30.01	48	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.98	54	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.84	53	N. W., fresh	......	Lt. rain.
LaCrosse	30.06	56	W., gentle	......	Clear.
Marquette	30.01	52	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.04	52	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Rochester	29.85	62	S. W., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.91	55	N., fresh	......	Clear.

OBITUARY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14.—William B. Hamlin, an old and highly-respected citizen, died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy. He was in good health and spirits during the morning, and had written some friends an invitation to lunch in honor of the marriage of his adopted daughter, and on their arrival an hour later they found him a corpse.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—A gentleman who took passage on the Pan Handle train at Hillsburg to-day for St. Louis was taken suddenly ill on the trip, and died here shortly after his arrival. There was nothing on his person to identify him.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamships Russia, from Liverpool, and Pereire, from Havre.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Steamship, Utopia, from New York, has arrived out.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Healing by Laying On of Hands.—Dr. Broadbent is curing some very difficult cases of chronic diseases that were considered incurable by our best physicians, to whom he can refer. All who read this should send or call for the Doctor's new circular on healing power. It is sent free to all who will send their address to Dr. C. R. Broadbent, Palmer House Parlor, Chicago, Ill.

Boland, the well-known druggist at No. 53 Clark street, has made a great hit in the "Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron." We advise those who are suffering from nervousness, impoverished blood, weakness, or impaired digestion, to try it.

Barnett's Cocoaine Allays Irritation, removes dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CLOAKS & SUITS.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

We call attention to a large and elegant line of Ladies' Fall Cloaks and Suits of our own manufacture, copied from the latest designs from Berlin and Paris.

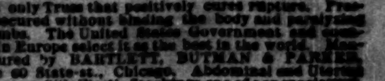
HERR ROSENTHAL, from Berlin, is Superintendent of Designing and Manufacturing in our Cloak and Suit Department, and will guarantee a fit in every instance.

Ladies' Dresses and Cloaks made to order.

Ladies ordering Velvet Cloaks or Polonaises can save 25 per cent, as Herr Rosenthal makes this a specialty.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

TRUSSES.



COMMON SENSE TRUSS.

The only Truss that positively cures rupture. Pressure secured without binding the body and paralyzing the limbs. The United States Government and countries in Europe select it as the best in the world. Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. Office 60 State-st., Chicago. Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings one of our specialties.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Demand for Bank Favors Improving Gradually.

Slower Movement of Currency to the Country---Clearings $3,100,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular---Provisions Easier.

Wheat and Oats Lower—Corn Steadier—The Wheat in "Neely's" Declared Out of Condition.

FINANCIAL.

The transactions of the day were nothing more than moderate. The banks find their discount lines rising slowly as the fall trade develops. Deposits are comparatively low, and indicate that business is not yet very active, although the customers of our financial institutions agree in the report that there is a visible improvement in their trade this season. The country is still in need of advances from the city, and as there is an abundance of funds a considerable quantity of country paper is rediscounted here. The Board of Trade is not borrowing largely, as the amount of stuff to be carried is restricted.

Rates of discount are a shade firmer. To regular customers accommodation is given at 8@10 per cent. Good outside paper on short time is taken at 5½ per cent and upwards. Call loans would be quotable at lower rates if there were any such transactions as to make a market rate.

On the street business in negotiable paper is light, and capital is seeking an outlet in stock operations. Rates are about the same as those quoted above.

The movement of currency to the country is slower. The condition of the roads is such that produce and stock cannot be readily moved, and the orders for currency are decreasing.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings were $3,100,000.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS.

There is a noticeable increase of local business in local and other stocks and bonds. Transactions are larger and more numerous at the brokers' offices and on the Stock Exchange. Capital that cannot find its customary employment in buying paper is going into securities, and these are also helped by the growing recovery of confidence which is now to be seen in all directions.

The following quotations were made at the call on the Stock Exchange:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	175	177½
Fifth National	....	200
Central National	73	....
German National	....	125
National Bank of Illinois	108	112
Union National	125	....
Illinois Trust and Savings	100¼	....
North Division Railway	122½	122¾
South Division Railway	135	140½
West Division Railway	....	165
Traders' Insurance Co.	120	124
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co.	110½	....
Pullman Palace Car Co.	73⅝	74½
Cook Counties—1880	104	....
Cook Counties—1889-'90	106¼	....
Cook Counties—1892	106½	108
South Park 7s—Short	....	100
Lake View 7s	95	....
West Division Railway 8s	108	107
Chicago Gas Co. 10s	108	....
Chicago City 6 per cent	98¼	100
Chicago City 7 per cent—1890 or later	106	106½
Chicago City 7 per cent—1890 or later (sewerage)	106	106½
Chicago City 7 per cent—1890 or later (water)	108	....
Chicago City certificates, 6 per cent (old)	97	....
Chicago City certificates, 6 per cent (past due)	97¾	98½
Chicago 7 per cent tax 1875	97½	....
Chicago 8 per cent tax 1876	100½	101

Sales were made of 50 shares of North Division City Railway stock at 122½, and of 20 shares of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank stock at 100½.

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

The following were the quotations ruling among the brokers:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*105½	*106½
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*108½	....
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	....	*95
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	135	140½
City Railway, West Side	156	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct ctfs.	*105	....
City Railway, North Side	122½	125
Traders' Insurance Company	120	124
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	25	28
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 109½@110 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91⅛@90⅞c on the dollar in gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	118½	118⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	112½	112⅝
5-20s of '65—January and July	113½	113⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	116½	116⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	118	118½
10-40s	115½	115⅝
United States new 5s of '81	114½	115¼
United States currency 6s	126	....

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The following circular has been issued by the Committee in charge of the arrangements for the Bankers' Convention at Philadelphia:

The Executive Committee appointed at the Saratoga meeting in July last have made arrangements for holding a mass convention of officers or representatives of the banks of the United States, at Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 4, and 5, 1876, for the purpose of discussing matters of importance to the banking interests of the country, and to complete the organization of the "American Bankers' Association." The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, former Secretary of the Treasury (now of London, Eng.) and George S. Coe, Esq., President of the American Exchange National Bank, and Chairman of the "Clearing-House Association," of New York, and other distinguished financial gentlemen are expected to be present and address the Convention. The Committee invite representatives from your bank to be present. Communications may be sent to any one of the following committees for consideration and reference to the meeting.

JAMES BUELL,
Pres't Importers' and Traders' Nat. Bank, N. Y.
GEO. F. BAKER,
Cashier First National Bank, New York.
C. E. UPTON,
Cashier City Bank, Rochester, New York.
M. MCMICHAEL, Jr.
Cashier First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. T. SMITH,
National Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
EDWARD TYLER,
Cashier Suffolk National Bank, Boston, Mass.
J. D. HAYES,
Vice-Pres't Merchants' & Manuf. Bank, Detroit, Mich.
L. J. GAGE,
Cashier First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS,
Central National Bank, Boonville, Mo.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RAILROAD STOCK.

The price of this stock was not as favorably affected by the statement put forward of its condition as those who prepared it had hoped it would be. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to it in its financial column, says the statement was not regarded with favor in Wall street. It continues:

The assets are placed at their full value. The exhibit of net receipts shows that the earnings have not been sufficient for two years past to warrant 10 per cent dividends, and those for the current year will be so small as to require the suspension of dividends entirely. It is asserted that the mortgage-deed covering the consolidated mortgages leaves nothing or scarcely anything on which to base the new 7 per cent mortgage just authorized, and which has not yet been negotiated.

CALIFORNIA FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lazard Freres announced the formal opening of their banking-house on Monday, Sept. 11. The offices are on California street, just east of the grand entrance to the San Francisco Stock Board, and have been under engagement for some time. The project was announced a year ago, but it has taken time to arrange the details.

The Bank of Commerce, of San Francisco, incorporated about three months ago, has not yet commenced business, and probably will not for some time, if at all.

Rolls of half-dollars are now done up in San Francisco in perforated wrappers. It is therefore no longer possible to palm off pieces of lead-pipe for $20 rolls. A patent for the wrappers has been applied for.

NEW COINAGE.

The coinage of the Carson Mint for August was $768,640, and in July $284,380, a total of $1,053,020 in the two months. The San Francisco and Carson Mints have turned out $10,459,000 in coin since July 7, when work was resumed, and the product of all the mints in the coinage is estimated to be $12,400,000 for the past two months.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Gold opened at 110 and advanced to 110⅛, the two extremes of the day, closing at the higher figures. Rates paid for borrowing, 3 per cent to flat.

Governments were dull and steady.

Railroad bonds were strong this afternoon. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons advanced to 95, St. Paul, LaCrosse Division, to 102½, Rock Island 7s to 109½, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s to 111. The balance of the list showed no change except for New Jersey Central convertibles, which declined to 70, and Ohio & Mississippi consols to 90.

State bonds were quiet and prices were nominal.

The stock market was strong in tone to-day, and with the exception of New Jersey Central higher prices were early recorded, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 6. As the day advanced the market became firm, followed by a reaction, but late in the day there was much activity, and dealings were attended with considerable excitement and buoyancy. Some attempted to cover, and the market ran away from them, prices advancing from ½ to 6 from the lowest point of the morning. The greatest advance was in coal stocks, it being reported that negotiations were in progress for another coal combination to put prices somewhat higher than at present, but not up to the point that would prove onerous to consumers. The improvement this afternoon was quite general, and extended throughout the active list. The greatest rise was in Delaware & Hudson Canal, which advanced from 65⅞ to 72; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 74 to 79; Morris & Essex from 84 to 90. There was an active borrowing demand for coal shares, and the bears had to pay from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent per diem for the use of them. Western shares were active and decidedly better. Lake Shore advanced from 52⅞ to 54⅞, Michigan Central from 40⅞ to 41⅞, St. Paul common from 32⅞ to 33⅜, preferred from 67 to 67⅝, Rock Island from 105¼ to 106¼, Northwestern common from 37⅛ to 37⅜, preferred from 62⅛ to 62⅜, and Ohio from 11⅛ to 11⅜. The market closed active and strong. Transactions aggregated 208,000 shares, of which 64,300 were Lackawanna, 59,100 Lake Shore, 34,800 New Jersey Central, 16,400 Western Union, 8,600 Delaware & Hudson, 8,400 Michigan Central, 6,700 St. Paul, 3,600 Erie, 3,500 Rock Island, 2,100 Ohios, 2,100 Northwestern, 1,200 Wabash, and 800 Union Pacific.

Money market easy; 1@1½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Customs receipts, $390,000.

Clearings, $25,000,000.

Sterling steady; 60 days, 483½; sight, 485 for actual business.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅝	New 5s	115¼
Coupons, '65	113	10-40s	115¾
New	113¾	Coupons	115¾
Coupons, '67	116⅛	Currencies	126⅛
Coupons, '68	118¼		

STOCKS.

Western Union	71⅛	New Jersey Central	28
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	106¼
Quicksilver pfd	17	St. Paul	33⅜
Pacific Mail	22⅜	St. Paul pfd	67⅜
Mariposa	4	Wabash	2⅜
Mariposa pfd	4⅛	Wabash pfd	2
Adams Express	108	Fort Wayne	101
Wells-Fargo	83	Terre Haute	2
American	57⅛	Terre Haute pfd	13
United States	62	Chicago & Alton	97⅛
New York Central	105⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
Erie	10⅛	Ohio & Miss	11⅛
Erie pfd	15	Del., Lack. & W.	78⅜
Harlem	134	A. & P. Telegraph	15
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	2
Michigan Central	41⅛	A. & P. Tel. pfd	1¼
Panama	127	Indiana Central	3⅝
Union Pacific	64	C., B. & Quincy	113⅛
Lake Shore	54	Hannibal & St. Joe	12⅛
Illinois Central	85⅛	Cen. Pac. bonds	110⅛
Clevel'd & Pitts	90⅛	U. Pac. bonds	106⅛
Northwestern	37⅜	U. Pac. land-grant	104⅛
Northwestern pfd	62⅜	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91
C., C., C. & I.	36⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	47¼	Virginia, new	25
Tennessee 6s, new	47¼	Missouri	107¼
Virginia, old	25		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The latest quotations to-day are as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	57	Crown Point	11
California	62	Yellow Jacket	29
Segregated Belcher	75	Alpha	47¼
Ophir	59⅜	Belcher	22
Chollar	96	Confidence	17
Savage	20	Sierra Nevada	14¼
Imperial	4⅛	Exchequer	14⅜
Mexican	35⅛	Overman	74
Gould & Curry	15⅛	Justice	50⅜
Best & Belcher	47⅛	Caledonia	7⅝
Hale & Norcross	11⅜		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £677,000 past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities is 62⅞ per cent. The bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £115,000.

Consuls, money and account, 95 13-16.

United States bonds, '65s, 105⅞; '67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 107⅞; New York Central, 100; Erie, 9⅞; preferred, 17.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 1,186,000f during the past week. Rentes, 106f 40c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 14.—United States bonds, new 5s, 103.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 317 ft n of Sixteenth, w f, 24¼ ft to alley, dated Sept. 12	$ 4,750
South Dearborn st, 120 ft s of Thirty-fourth, w f, 24x128⅜ ft, dated July 27	2,900
Same as the above, dated Sept. 13	2,900
Ashland av, 72 ft s of Fig st, w f, 24x105¼ ft, dated Sept. 8	700
West Washington st, 150 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x126 ft; also Warren av, 125 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x127 ft, dated Sept. 13	8,000
West Madison st, 48 ft e of Staunton, s f, 48x127 ft, dated Sept. 13	10,000
Pacific av, 250 ft n of Polk st, w f, 22x105 ft, with building No. 140, dated Sept. 14	2,200
West Huron st, 48 ft w of Keith, s f, 24x92 ft; also Sangamon st, 75 ft s of Pratt, e f, 25x100 ft, with improvements, dated May 1	1,800
McHenry st, 209 ft n of North av, e f, 24x150 ft, dated Sept. 13	800
Langley av, 88 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 33x106 ft, dated Sept. 14	8,000
Fremont st, 300 ft s of Centre st, e f, 22x125 ft, with building, dated Aug. 15	4,000
The premises No. 104 Sigel st, dated Sept. 13	1,500
Ohio st, 200 ft e of North Dearborn st, n f, 40x100 ft, dated Sept. 13	8,000
West Madison st, 125½ ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 44 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Sept. 8	15,000
West Adams st, 225 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x188 ft, dated Sept. 9	8,000
Vernon av, n e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 114x164⅝ ft, dated Sept. 9	6,800
Fig st, 489½ ft e of Ashland av, n f, 50x124⅜ ft, dated Sept. 14	2,000
Kossuth st, n e cor Murray st, s f, undivided ⅛ of 25x100 ft, dated July 20	275

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-first st, s e cor of Langley av, n f, 75x80 ft, with improvements, dated Aug. 2	$ 2,880
Fifty-ninth st, n e cor of Ray st, 5 acres, dated Sept. 13	7,000
South Dearborn st, 475 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 14	1,050
Sixty-third st, 572 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 4	750
Sheridan av, 25 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 2	200
Sheridan av, 125 ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 28	200
Wolcott av, 104 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 52x124 ft, dated Sept 1	522

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	6,806	6,342	8,350	3,651
Wheat, bu	38,149	53,930	40,841	140,680
Corn, bu	142,916	118,525	251,058	93,241
Oats, bu	32,526	52,664	64,417	68,352
Rye, bu	8,214	2,127	....	800
Barley, bu	19,320	23,320	11,681	11,704
Grass seed, lbs	213,335	155,085	241,134	265,618
Flaxseed, lbs	252,000	453,745	216,849	60,500
B. corn, lbs	44,910	14,000	40,000	21,772
C. meats, lbs	114,500	65,420	609,505	696,477
Beef, brls	....	....	20	345
Pork, brls	140	....	622	467
Lard, lbs	20,000	....	475,251	54,420
Tallow, lbs	12,690	13,660	24,000	....
Butter, lbs	286,148	86,077	217,200	89,770
Live hogs, No.	16,103	8,250	5,660	4,170
Cattle, No.	5,375	3,907	2,882	2,767
Sheep, No.	970	718	....	195
Hides, lbs	98,800	222,268	247,780	52,460
Highwines, brls	150	50	77	302
Wool, lbs	115,199	79,938	208,230	232,720
Potatoes, bu	644	482	....	310
Coal, tons	5,748	....	1,540	....
Hay, tons	10	....	21	....
Lumber, m	4,121	4,201	2,948	3,315
Shingles, m	1,810	1,045	580	1,127
Salt, brls	1,460	....	3,057	2,305
Poultry, lbs	....	2,277	....	....
Poultry, coops	138	344	....	....
Game, pkgs	28	130	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	948	790	70	171
Cheese, bxs	2,878	1,585	710	108
G. apples, brls	327	1,422	10	31
Beans, bu	....	....	12	....

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 7,629 bu wheat, 1,630 bu corn, 100 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 6 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 2 N.W. wheat, 6 cars No. 1 spring, 76 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected do (124 wheat); 28 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 117 cars and 20,600 bu No. 2 do, 27 cars rejected do (172 corn); 2 cars white oats, 3 cars No. 2 do, 26 cars rejected do (31 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 13 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (26 rye); 8 cars No. 2 barley, 16 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (35 barley). Total (388 cars), 180,000 bu. Inspected out: 58,430 bu wheat, 202,936 bu corn, 23,050 bu oats, 4,712 bu rye, 4,000 bu barley.

The Warehouse Committee of the Directors of the Board of Trade examined the wheat in Neely & Hambleton's elevator last Wednesday afternoon, and report that they found none of it in good condition. Seeing that the proprietors of the elevator have failed to inform the public of the condition of said wheat, as required to do by the laws of this State, the Committee reported the fact to the Directors, who gave notice yesterday that the Board of Trade will not recognize as regular receipts for No. 2 wheat in that house which have been issued prior to yesterday.

The effect of this posting ought to be an advance in the selling value of the wheat in other houses, owing to an increased demand from parties East who have held back their orders, afraid of having the Neely wheat delivered to them. This would probably be the result but for the fact that the matter is complicated with an artificial shortage in this market, and also that the old wheat in some other houses is regarded with suspicion. Some operators went so far yesterday as to assert their belief that other wheat will be posted within a day or two, the recent weather being very moist and unfavorable to the condition of grain that is already damp. Theoretically, however, the old wheat is out of the market, being all held by one firm, which is on the long side of futures, and may therefore be supposed to have none to deliver. The trading is now chiefly on the basis of new wheat, though the old can be delivered on contracts by parties who hold it.

Last Saturday there was in store in the above-named elevator about 198,000 bu of No. 2 wheat, and scarcely any of other grades. Freight room was taken two days ago for 135,000 bu of this, which would leave only 63,000 bu of it in store. That is not a large quantity to move out, as, even if it is too clammy to run through the spouts without help, there is a large Archimedean screw in that neighborhood which is understood to be equal to any possible emergency.

Subsequent to the above posting, Messrs. Neely & Hambleton posted a notice to the effect that the wheat in their house is more or less out of condition, "slightly heating, and liable to further damage," but stated that they believed with careful handling the wheat will soon become equal in quality to any of the same grade in the city, and superior to most of it.

Segar & Tunnicliffe, of England, write as follows to a correspondent in this city under date of Aug. 31:

"We have at present very unsettled weather, and as it has caught the end of the harvest there is some strength in the market, owing thereto, and prices show considerable firmness. We are of the opinion that the English wheat crop will turn out so fine in quality as to compensate to a great extent for deficiency in the yield. Maize is overdone at present; 25s per 480 lbs is an outside value for mixed."

A California circular reports large sales of barley to Eastern parties, to be forwarded by steamer and overland. Choice new samples have sold at $1.00@1.02½ gold per cental, and gilt-edged bay brewing samples have brought $1.05@1.10 gold. These latter prices are for the best heavy bright Alameda grain, the crop of which is light. About 500 tons goes to St. Louis at $1.05 gold.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again irregular yesterday, except that there was a steadier feeling in provisions than for two or three days past. The wheat market took the lead as usual, drawing away attention from the rest. The weather was again of the execrable kind, and light receipts were the order of the day, with fair shipments. The freight business was quiet—in fact rather dull. The chief sensations of the day were the posting of the Neely wheat, referred to above, and the suspension of a firm which was short on wheat. The losses are probably not large, as it was understood that a party offered to carry it through for $10,000. Two other parties offered assistance, which was declined, as the firm in question did not know the extent of the liability without a special counting up. Margins were called freely, chiefly in wheat.

There was a quiet dry-goods market yesterday, the continued disagreeable weather operating against active trading. Prices underwent no change, remaining firm all around. Groceries were quoted moderately active, and were unchanged in prices. Coffees continue very firm, and seem in a fair way to go higher. Teas also are held firmly, in anticipation of an advance. Sugars were again dull and easy. Sirups and molasses are in increased demand and strong. Prices of dried fruits remain more or less nominal. Stocks of old are very light, and the new crop is not yet arriving very freely. Fish were quiet. Cod was held at 25@50c advance, which was the only change noted. There was an active butter market at firmly-maintained prices. Cheese was higher, good to choice factory being held at 10@11c. No new features were apparent in the bagging, coal, wood, and paint markets. Oils were quiet and unchanged.

Lumber was slow at the docks and less active at the yards owing to the miserable weather. Hardware, nails, and metals were steady under a fair interior demand. Wool, broom-corn, and hay were unchanged. Seeds were generally firm owing to smaller receipts. There was no change in the condition of the hop market, which was firm under small offerings. Hides were in good demand and firm. The offerings of poultry were fair, consisting principally of chickens, which were slow and lower. Eggs were steady. Potatoes continue scarce and firm. The offerings of green fruits were again liberal and the demand fair at recent prices.

Lake freights were quiet, at unchanged rates, at 2¼c for corn to Buffalo, and 5¼c for do to Kingston. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10¼c for corn and 11c for wheat to New York, and 11c on corn via Buffalo to Boston. Freight engagements were reported for 28,000 bu wheat and 160,000 bu corn.

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says, under date of Sept. 7:

The receipts of wheat and barley continue to be in excess of any previous season, and on the 5th inst. the wheat receipts alone recorded for 24 hours aggregated 228,000 centals, and of this 191,000 centals came to a single party, and all of which was for export. These large arrivals of grain give the lie direct to those parties and papers that are constantly asserting that farmers are holding back their wheat from market, or show a desire to ship their crops to Great Britain on their own account, rather than sell their wheat for less than $1.65 delivered at tidewater. The fact is, no wheat has yet been sold of this year's crop as high as the figure named; on the contrary, $1.55 is about the average cost of all the wheat marketed the present season, the large shippers very generally buying inland of the farmers at $1.40@1.45 per ctl, and freighting it themselves alongside ship. Thus far in the season the Grangers as a body have exported very little wheat, nor do they show any disposition to do so on a large scale. A very mistaken notion also prevails as to the actual cost of wheat-raising in this State. It is not so expensive a crop in our large valleys as many suppose, as is evidenced by the very many wealthy wheat-growers in the State. There is probably no State in the Union where the raising of wheat for a series of years has been and is now as profitable as in California. Failures of crops of course do occur; but take a series of three to five years, and the farmer is sure to win large crops and profitable returns.

We all know that farmers are storing more wheat than usual at Stockton and other interior landings, where large warehouses by Grangers and others have been erected. This is doubtless a wise precaution, and partly a necessity; for, by reason of the immensity of our crop, it could not all be transported this fall to tidewater for love or money. We have not the necessary facilities for its carriage, nor have we safe storage capacity in the city for the entire crops of wheat and barley; and, besides, storage and insurance in the country is cheaper than in the city. We are glad to see that ships are having prompt dispatch, and more that the Liverpool wheat market is advancing slowly but steadily. This rise will enable wheat buyers to continue in the market at or about current rates for wheat and freights. Barley seems to be in large demand for Eastern account, particularly that of choice quality, at the cost of $1.00 gold per ctl.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received Sept. 14: Thomas Dore Foster, 100 sacks salt; Field, Leiter & Co., 22 packages dry goods; Peter Schuttler, 30 kegs nails; R. N. Matheson, 15 cases brandy; Brown & Prior, 1 case dry goods; W. H. Schimpferman, 1 case cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 6 cases cigars; W. F. Bemis, 1 case cigars; Burley & Tyrrell, 30 packages earthenware; Benedict Bros., 2 cases gloves; D. B. Fisk & Co., 2 cases artificial flowers; Mandel Bros., 1 case dry goods; Fritz Frantzen, 2 cases books; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 1 case dry goods; amount of duties collected, $8,230.71.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and steadier than for two or three days previously, though with a fluctuation of about 20c on the speculative articles. Hogs were in less abundant supply, and a shade firmer, while there was a moderate order demand for product, chiefly for lard. The situation is a very uneasy one, and local operators are watching it keenly, without being able to make much out of it. The trading in provisions recently has been something like the surging back and forth of a vast crowd, which may have some reason for its movements, but not much method in them. Prices have gone up and down wildly, and the market is yet so unsettled that the more conservative operators are letting it entirely alone, while the bolder ones lose or gain heavily almost at every turn.

Mess Pork—Was active and irregular. For October the market opened easier, sold up to the latest figures of Wednesday, and fell off to 25c below them, while the year was relatively firm, declining only 2½c per brl. Sales were reported of 480 brls cash at $16.80@17.00; 10,250 brls seller October at $16.65@16.92½; and 11,250 brls seller the year at $14.85@15.00. Total, 21,980 brls. Also 65 brls prime mess at $17.00; and 65 brls extra prime at $13.50. The market closed steady at $16.60@16.65 cash or seller September; $16.60@16.65 seller October; and $14.92½@14.95 seller the year.

Lard—Was less active, though in very good demand, and advanced 12½c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with the rise in Liverpool the previous day, but receded to only about 2½c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs cash at $10.70@10.75; 1,250 tcs seller September at $10.55@10.65; 6,000 tcs seller October at $10.55@10.65; 2,000 tcs seller November at $9.65@9.82½; 500 tcs seller December at $9.45; and 5,500 tcs seller the year at $9.35@9.50. Total, 16,300 tcs. The market closed tame at $10.55@10.60 cash or seller the month; $10.52½@10.55 seller October; $9.67½@9.70 seller November; and $9.37½@9.40 seller the year. Summer lard was nominal at 10c per 100 lbs below the price for winter-rendered.

Meats—Were very quiet, and generally quoted a shade firmer than the previous day, especially on winter lots, of which there are few here. The demand was reported fair, and possibly some transactions occurred which were not made public. The following sales were chiefly made the preceding evening: 250,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅞@8⅞c seller October, and $7.55 seller the year; 420 bxs long clears at 8¾@8⅞c; 150 bxs short clears at 9¼@9⅜c; and 250 bxs long and short clears at 9¼c. The following are the latest quotations on new meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Loose	6¾	8¾	8¾	9
Boxed	6⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
November, b.	....	8⅜	....	8⅝
December, b.	5⅞	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
January, b.	5	8¼	8½	8⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅞@9c cash, 8¼@8½c for November, and 8⅛@8¼c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 8¾@9¼c; long-cut hams, 12@12½c; all boxed, sweet-pickled hams, 11½@12½c.

Winter shoulders, loose, 7@7¼c; do short ribs, cash or seller September, 8⅞c; do seller October, 8⅜c. No winter short clears or long clears on sale. Bacon quoted at 8c for shoulders, 10c for short ribs, 10½c for short clears, and 13½@14c for hams all canvassed and packed.

Grease—Was quiet at 5@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $25.50@26.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 7½@8c for city, and 7@7½c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was moderately active, and strong on all brands, with very light offerings of good spring, and moderate stocks of winters on sale. There was some inquiry for shipment, but the trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 1,200 brls winters, chiefly at $5.70@6.65; and 1,590 brls spring extras, chiefly at $6.00@6.37½. Total, 2,790 brls. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.50@7.50; medium winters, $5.00@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.50@5.75; medium do, $5.00@5.25; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.75; spring superfines, $2.75@3.25. Rye flour, $4.00@4.12½.

Bran—Was in better demand at the recent improvement. Sales were 60 tons at $9.25 per ton, on track, and $9.25@9.50 free on board cars. Also 40 tons from winter wheat at $10.00@10.25, free on board cars.

Middlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at $15.50.

Corn-Meal—Sale was made of 400 brls Caloric at $2.45 delivered. Coarse was nominal at $16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular; selling up ⅜c early, and declining afterwards to ⅜c below the latest prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was reported firmer early, with the inquiry chiefly for California; and one private cable quoted an advance of 1d per cental, but stating that the advance checked business. New York was firm early, and dull later, which partly caused the weak feeling observable here in the after part of the session. Our receipts were light, and exceeded by the shipments, and the tendency of the posting of the Neely wheat was to cause higher prices on the rest. The market was, however, heavy throughout, except near the opening, when there was a good demand to cover shorts left open by the suspension above alluded to. After that, in spite of a rather free calling of margins by the longs, the market sagged, though the bulls bought a little every now and then for the purpose of sustaining it. The bulk of the shorts for this month seemed to have been filled, and in the absence of this demand there was little to stimulate the October shorts to activity, though the bad weather did not augur increased receipts. Cash wheat of all grades was relatively steady, under a good demand, but the general market for futures was more feverish than any other day for a week past, a good many operators being afraid of a downward turn, and equally afraid to sell in anticipation of it. Seller October opened at $1.04¼, sold at $1.04⅜, then at $1.03¾, declined to $1.03⅜, advanced to $1.04⅜, fell off to $1.03⅛, improved to $1.03⅞, declined to $1.03⅜, and closed at $1.03½. New No. 2 for October sold at $1.05. Seller November sold at $1.03⅞@1.05⅛, closing at the inside. Seller the month sold at $1.04½@1.06⅞, closing at $1.04½. Cash No. 2, new, closed nominally at $1.05, with very little discrimination against the old. Cash sales were reported of 1,400 bu New No. 1 spring at $1.09; 51,600 bu No. 2 do at $1.04½@1.06; 4,800 bu old No. 3 do at 95@95½c; 2,800 bu new do at $1.01@1.02½; 2,000 bu old rejected at 75c; 800 bu new do at 82@83½c, and 2,000 bu by sample at 79c@$1.04 on track. Total, 65,400 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were 700 bu No. 1 red at $1.10; 700 bu No. 2 do at $1.07: and 400 bu white by sample at $1.13½, free on board cars. Total, 1,800 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was in fair request, and firm. Sales were 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1.06@1.07; 800 bu by sample at $1.00 on track; and 1,800 bu do at $1.00@1.10 free on board cars. Total, 4,600 bu.

CORN—Was moderately active, and averaged about the same as Wednesday's latest quotations, closing ⅛c higher. Liverpool was firm, the receipts light here, and our weather bad, while there was good demand throughout for shipment; but the feeling on futures was dull. The difference between September and October ranged at ⅜@½c in consequence. The shipping inquiry is good, partly because a marked advance in lake freights is highly probable, as the risks of water carriage will soon be much greater than during the summer. The tendency to discount October rests on the expectation that better weather will bring in larger receipts which will press upon the market in that month, and cause lower prices on enhanced transportation charges. No increase in receipts is expected till after the present miserable weather has changed for the better. Seller October opened at 44⅛c, receded to 44c, advanced to 44⅛c, and declined to 44⅛c at the close. Seller November sold at 43⅛@43⅜c, and seller the year at 42⅛@42⅜c, both closing at the inside. Seller the month sold at 44⅛@45⅛c, closing at 45c. Cash No. 2 closed at 45⅛c, and high-mixed at 45⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 39,400 bu high-mixed at 45⅛@45⅜c; 142,200 bu No. 2 at 44⅜@45⅜c; 7,200 bu rejected at 43⅛@44⅛c; 5,600 bu by sample at 44⅛@46c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 45⅛@46c, free on board cars. Total, 196,000 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand, opening ⅛@⅜c higher, and afterwards ruling easier, closing a little lower than on the previous evening. The receipts were moderate, and exceeded by the reported shipments, and New York was quoted firm, but buyers here held off, expecting fair weather and larger receipts, and the market closed easy. Seller October opened at 34c and declined to 33⅞c, closing at 33⅞c. September sold at 34⅛@34⅜c, closing at 34⅛c. November sold at 33⅞@33⅞c, and seller the year at 33@33⅛c. Cash No. 2 was scarce, and sold readily at 34@34½c, closing at 34⅛c, and rejected brought 28⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 20,800 bu No. 2 at 34@34½c; 3,600 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 12,600 bu by sample at 30@37c, and old white at 40c, all on track; 5,400 bu at 32@37c free on board. Total, 42,400 bu.

RYE—Was rather quiet and steady. The receipts were fair, but the offerings were moderate. No. 2 sold at 64⅛@65c, and a few samples at 52@57c on track. October was quoted at 64⅛c. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 9, says: "The market has suddenly become very active. The demand is largely on German account, and in the absence of sufficient offerings of lots here has been turned to near-by deliveries, extending to the middle of October. There have been fully 90,000 bu Western to arrive all this month, and first half October taken at 71½@75c." Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 64⅛@65c; 2,800 bu rejected at 52@58c on track.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet, advancing early, and closing dull and lower. At the opening some parties entered the market and bought on account of one of the shorts failing to deliver, and the month and cash advanced 3c in consequence, but subsequently fell back 1¼@2c. October opened at 78c, and closed at 77⅜c; and September at 80c, closing nominally at 78⅛c. Cash No. 2 sold in a round lot at 80c, and car lots brought 78c. No. 3 was in fair request and steady at 48@48½c for A., D. & Co. receipts and at 45c for Galena. Rejected sold at 32@33c. Choice samples were active at 75c@$1.00 on track. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 78@80c; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 45@48½c; 800 bu rejected at 32@33c; 9,200 bu by sample at 32c@$1.00 on track, and 1,200 bu at 60@78c delivered. Total, 23,000 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales 230,000 bu at $1.03½@1.03¾ for October.

Corn—40,000 bu at 44⅛c for October and 42⅞c for the year.

Oats—10,000 bu seller the year at 33⅛c.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at $16.60@16.65 for October and $14.95 for the year. Sales 1,750 brls at $16.60@16.65 for October and $14.95 for the year.

Lard was lower, sales being reported of 2,000 tcs at $10.35@10.42½ for October and $9.32½@9.35 for the year. October closed at about $10.45.

Short clears—Sale 200 boxes at 9¼c cash.

Wheat was active and higher early, closing about the same as on 'Change. October sold at $1.03⅝@1.04¼, closing at about $1.03⅝. November sold at $1.03⅞@1.04¼, closing at $1.03⅞. September closed at $1.04½.

Corn was a shade easier. October sold at 44⅛@44⅜c, closing at 44⅛c sellers. September sold at 45⅛c, and November at 43⅛c.

Oats were quoted at 33⅞c for October.

Barley was quiet. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu. No. 3 at 49c.

LAST CALL.

On the late call provisions were inactive. Mess pork was quoted at $11.67½ bid for October, and at $14.90@15.00 for the year. Lard at $9.62½ for November, and at $9.32½@9.35 for the year.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand. The receipts continue small, and dealers are filling orders at the quoted rates: Choice green hurl, 6@6½c; medium hurl, red tipped, 5@6c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5¼@6c; red tipped with do, 3½@5c; green covers and inside, 4¼@5c; red tipped do, 3½@4c; inside brush, 3@3½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@4½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BEANS—Prime medium were in good demand and firm at $1.25 per ton. Other grades were quiet.

BUTTER—Prices display quite as much strength as at any time since the upward movement began. The demand as yet shows no signs of abating, and, large as are the current receipts, there is no over-supply, stocks being kept down to the minimum. There is a growing supply of choice grades, but the supply is not yet ample. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 28@31c; medium to good grades, 19@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c.

BAGGING—There is little that is new to be said of the bagging market. A liberal amount of goods is daily distributed, but prices are unremunerative, and the position of affairs is not at all satisfactory to jobbers. Quotations remain as follows: Stark A, 23c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 21½c; Montaup, 22c; Ontario, 22½c; American A, 19½c; Amoskeag, 19½c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—There was a further sharp advance in the price of this staple, the market moving up to 10@11c for good to choice factory. The advance was due to the active presence of Eastern and European buyers, and as the demand from those sources is not likely to be permanent, the advance also may prove only temporary. Poor to fair grades were offered at 4@8c.

COAL—Trade remains quiet, little being done beyond supplying immediate wants. Prices range as follows: Lackawanna, egg, $7.00; do nut, $7.25; do range, $7.50; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.25.

EGGS—Were steady at 15@16c. The offerings were a little larger, and some reported an easier feeling, but dealers generally thought the bad weather would check the receipts, hence were not inclined to shade recent prices.

FISH—Cod continues in scanty supply, the prevalence of unfavorable weather at the East still interfering with "curing" operations. Prices were yesterday advanced 25@50c per 100 lbs. Mackerel is in better supply and for common grades the market is weak. Other fish remain about steady. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $3.90@4.00; No. 2 whitefish, $3.75@3.85; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 shore, extra, ½-brl, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.75@9.00; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.90; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $4.75@5.00; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was quiet. Prices were only fairly sustained at the following range:

Foreign—Dates, 6@8½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6½c; raisins, layers, old, $2.00@2.05; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.35; Zante currants, 6¾@7c; citron, 23@27c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 16@18c; Michigan do, 8@8½c; North Carolina, sliced, 9@9½c; pared peaches, 15@16c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, new, 28@29c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 17@17½c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@7c.

GREEN FRUITS—Domestic fruits were in liberal supply and fair local request, at recent prices, except for grapes, which declined under excessive offerings. Quotations: Apples, $1.50@2.00 per brl; crab apples, 15@20c per basket; peaches, 40@75c per basket; pears, 50@75c per basket; grapes, Concords, $1.50@2.00 per case of 36 lbs, or 35@50c per basket; Delaware, $3.00@3.75 per case; California pears, $2.50@3.50 per box; do grapes, $9.00 per stand; lemons, Sicily, $8.00@10.00 per box.

GROCERIES—No changes were apparent. A moderate volume of sales were accomplished at generally steady rates. Quotations are as follows:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¼@6½c; Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5@7c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 28@29c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 22@22½c; good to prime do, 21½@22c, common to fair, 19½@20½c; roasting, 18½@19c; Singapore Java, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica 21½@22½c; Maracaibo, 21@22c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11½@11½c; A standard, 11¼c; do No. 2, 11c; B, 10⅞@10⅞c; extra C, 10⅛@10⅜c; C No. 2, 10⅜c; yellow C No. 1, 10⅛c; do C No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; choice brown, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair to prime do, 9⅝@10c; common do, 9½@9⅝c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 72@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 55@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 30@32c.

Spices—Allspice, 16½@17½c; cloves, 46@48c; cassia, 26@28c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Royal Savon, 5½c; Savon Imperial, 5½c; Golden West, 5¼@5⅜c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. The receipts were small, the rain interfering with the marketing and pressing of hay in the country. Quotations: No. 1 timothy was quoted at $11.00@11.25; No. 2 at $9.50@10.00; mixed, $8.50; upland prairie, $7.00@7.50; No. 1, $6.00.

HIDES—Continue in fair request, and select lots sometimes bring more than 7½c. The Boston market is reported firm. Quotations: Green city butchers, 5c; green cured, light and heavy, 7½c; damaged, 5½c; part cured, 6½@6⅝c; green salted kip, 7½@7¾c; green country, 5¼c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 13@14c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10@11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady at the ruling price of a week past. Sale was made of 100 brls at $1.08 per gallon.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. Dealers and growers are still wide apart in their views and few new hops are arriving. Wells' last circular says the season opens under very favorable auspices, particularly those who have a choice hop. We are promised a new outlet for our surplus hops this season. The German crop is short, and for the first time in the history of the American hop trade, we shall export hops to Germany. Shippers will act with great caution, sending over only a few on the start—just enough to show the quality and to test the market, and see what kind of a price the Germans are willing to stand. A wider range of prices will rule this season than last, owing to the unevenness of the growth. The yield of New York State and Wisconsin has fallen considerably short of last year, but in California and the Territories there has been a large increase, so that it is safe to say the yield this year stands 140,000 bales against 150,000 last year.

LEATHER—There was a fairly active demand both from manufacturers and dealers, and the market had a decidedly firm tone. Stocks here are lighter than usual, and the tendency of prices now seems to be upward. We still quote:

HEMLOCK.			
Calf, No. 1	$ 95@1.10	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	75@ 90	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	30@ 35
Veals, No. 1	60@ 90	Chicago do	28@ 30
Veals, No. 2	50@ 70	"B. A." sole	26@ 27
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	24@ 26
Upper, No. 1	19@ 23	Insole	20@ 24
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	29@ 32		
OAK.			
Calf	95@1.15	Harness	32@ 38
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	38@ 43
Upper	18@ 23		
FRENCH STOCK.			
Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is improving, and the market is steady. Below are the quotations:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $8.50; do, IX, 10x14, $11.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $8.00.

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 28c.

Solder—No. 1, 18c; extra, 20c.

Lead—Pig, 7¼c; bar, 8¼c; lead pipe, 9c.

Copper—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 9¼@10c; slabs, 8¼@8⅞c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 3⅞c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do No. 1, stained, 15c; American planished A, 12c; B, 10c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount of 20 per cent.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 10, 11½c; 12, 13; 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c, 19, 18c; 20, 20c; fence wire, 5c; do, small lots, 5¼c.

NAILS—Were steady and in moderate demand at $3.05 rates.

OILS—Turpentine was very firm, and carbon, lard, linseed, and whale were also held at very full figures. We quote: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 26@26½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 32½@33c; Snow White, 150 deg. test, 34½@35c; do headlight, 175 degrees, 34½@35c; extra lard oil, 83c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 48c; boiled, 53c; whale, winter-bleached, 68@70c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 16@17c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25@28c.

POULTRY—Chickens were in liberal supply and slow at reduced prices. Full grown springs and old chickens were quoted at $3.50@3.75, and smaller springs at $2.00@3.00. Turkeys were scarce and salable at 10c, and ducks at 3.00@3.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Were scarce and firm at $2.50@2.75 per brl. Sweet potatoes were quoted at $3.50@4.25 per brl.

SEEDS—Were generally quiet and firm. The receipts were moderate. Timothy sold at $1.70, prime at $1.65. Clover was very scarce and higher, being held at $6.50@7.00, the outside for mammoth. Flax was firm at $1.15@1.26.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady: Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada, do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00; Turk's Island, $9.50 per ton; ground alum, $1.05 per sack of 200 lbs.

TEAS—In the tea market no new features were developed. Jobbers were having a fair business, and the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to, the prevalent feeling being one of firmness. We again quote:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choicest new first picking, 70@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Quotations were $7.50 for maple; $6.50 for beech, and $5.00 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand and steady. The Western mills send in orders occasionally, but the demand is principally from the East. The Boston *Bulletin*, Sept. 9, says: "The wool market has had a quieter week than has been noticed for a couple of months. The sales reported aggregate large, but to a very considerable extent they are the actual transactions of the previous two or three weeks but now reported, as the lots had been sorted out, accepted, and delivered. The market is again well supplied with fleeces, the receipts continuing quite large, but while the buyers have been plenty, the stock has not been graded out in such a way as to give an inquirer a thorough idea of just what he might be bidding upon, hence no inconsiderable business stands over until the coming week. The tone of the market has the appearance to a buyer of being well strained, but on the part of holders there is a very general conviction that the present basis is firm for the year out, with more than even chances for an advance later on."

Quotations: Tub-washed, choice, 39@40c; fair to good, 34@37c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 28@32c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 22@23c; fine, 16@20c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,771	7,491	179
Tuesday	5,355	14,471	2,839
Wednesday	5,375	16,103	970
Thursday	5,800	13,500	1,000
Total	20,301	51,565	4,988
Same time last week	17,267	35,055	5,687
Week before last	14,309	39,436	3,296
Shipments—			
Monday	1,912	2,098	....
Tuesday	731	3,930	211
Wednesday	2,882	5,660	....
Total	5,535	11,588	211

CATTLE—There was more life in the trade yesterday, but in no other particular was the position of the market more favorable to the selling interest than during the preceding three days. The receipts were again heavy, amounting to 5,800 head, and making a total for the week, up to last night, of 20,300, against 17,257 head for the same time last week, and 14,369 week before last. Including the stale cattle, the supply on sale yesterday exceeded 9,000 head. Of that number scarcely more than a third found buyers, though further liberal inducements in the way of price-concessions were offered. Choice grades, comprising as they did only a very small percentage of the supply, were held well up to previous figures, but for common to good grades prices were off anywhere from 5@15c, cows and thinnish steers suffering most. Sales were reported all the way from $2.00@2.25 for inferior lots, to $5.30@5.35 for extra, with the bulk at $3.75@4.50 for common to prime shipping beeves, and at $2.70@3.25 for butchers' stock, stockers, and Texans. The market closed dull and heavy, with more than enough stock left over to meet the wants of the trade for the remainder of the week.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
101	1,582	$5.35	14	1,203	$4.00
20	1,436	5.30	18	1,122	4.00
22	1,257	4.80	21	941	3.15
15	1,289	4.80	20	888	3.35
32	1,352	4.80	15	1,083	3.90
32	1,315	4.75	17	803	3.85
33	1,251	4.75	67 Colorado	1,018	3.50
62	1,225	4.70	22 Colorado	1,005	3.55
84	1,300	4.60	23 cows	908	3.00
16	1,270	4.65	34	920	3.50
16	1,153	4.60	12	1,084	3.50
17	1,262	4.55	20	978	3.30
18	1,252	4.50	24	888	3.30
51	1,111	4.50	17	835	3.62½
18	1,320	4.45	100	948	3.27½
28	1,230	4.40	46	789	2.85
33	1,208	4.40	15	1,150	3.87½
40	1,110	4.10	17	1,005	3.05
11	1,300	4.40	11	885	3.00
102	1,254	4.42½	13	804	3.00
28	1,250	4.35	46	727	2.87½
32	1,178	4.35	17	800	3.00
66	1,188	4.30	42	850	2.70
60	1,150	4.12½	12	577	2.75
36	1,258	4.30	14	791	2.75
36	1,136	4.12½	11	783	2.85
18	1,261	4.10	13	870	2.80
16	1,161	4.25	44 cows	882	2.70
19	1,093	4.25	5 bulls	1,028	2.25
34	1,138	4.12½	44 cows	909	2.80
40	898	3.75	18	895	2.90
18	1,058	3.80	61	800	2.65
35	1,097	3.80	67 Texas	869	3.27½
76	1,024	3.60	153 Texas	847	3.27½
24	1,081	3.60	125 Colorado	1,000	3.40
			26 Colorado	1,030	3.85

HOGS—The hog trade was active, with prices firm and a trifle stronger than those current the day before, though the improvement did not amount to a quotable advance. The ruling figures were, for light grades $6.00@6.25, and for heavy $5.60@6.10. Inferior lots sold as low as $5.00@5.40. The receipts were some 2,600 less than for Wednesday, and to that fact alone must be attributed the firmer tone of the market. Following are some of the day's transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	193	$6.25	36	255	$5.85	67	286	$5.80
47	183	6.25	40	299	5.80	27	264	5.80
24	181	6.25	30	204	6.20	28	280	5.80
62	183	6.25	50	286	5.95	24	280	5.80
48	189	6.25	40	276	5.75	21	155	5.75
21	183	6.20	57	298	6.05	40	274	5.80
33	190	6.20	36	280	5.80	36	281	5.80
28	202	6.20	48	288	6.05	25	258	5.70
59	190	6.20	153	231	6.05	20	273	5.70
41	195	6.20	52	222	6.05	31	245	5.75
73	197	6.20	58	283	6.05	23	270	5.70
47	236	6.20	70	206	6.00	20	244	5.62½
32	228	6.20	29	272	6.00	28	197	5.60
35	190	6.20	30	269	5.90	60	350	5.60
27	180	6.20	36	277	5.90	26	341	5.70
43	208	6.20	47	273	5.90	30	311	5.75
41	311	6.20	36	277	5.90	36	270	5.75
63	227	6.15	38	320	5.95	33	150	5.40
59	193	6.15	32	327	5.90	105	211	6.25
28	191	6.15	30	295	5.90	37	199	6.25
31	169	6.15	24	277	5.90	21	216	6.25
26	206	6.10	30	273	5.90	27	204	6.25
44	304	6.10	38	301	5.85	30	185	6.20
24	283	6.10	32	286	5.85	40	297	5.85
163	248	6.10	41	271	5.85	46	280	6.00
39	186	6.20	68	297	5.85	53	294	6.00
41	280	6.05	36	328	5.85	31	189	6.20
86	283	5.95	26	270	5.85			
54	270	5.85	49	327	5.85			

SHEEP—Were in fair demand at $2.50@4.25 for inferior to prime grades, and lambs at $1.75@3.25 per head, as to quality.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—*Beeves*—Receipts, 910, making 4,400 for the last three days, against 3,890 same time last week, there was a further decline in prices, making the total reduction of about ½c per lb since Monday, and sales were extremely slow at the reduced figures; best cattle sold at 10c per lb, to dress 57 lbs; ordinary to prime native steers at 8¼@9¾c, to dress 55 to 56 lbs.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,450, making 16,530 for three days, against 16,540 for the same time last week; demand continues weak, especially for lambs, and the market ruled uncommonly dull, at 3½@5½c per lb for sheep, and 4¾@6¼c per lb for lambs.

Swine—Receipts, 2,720, making 8,870 for three days, against 10,000 for the same time last week; about three car-loads of State hogs sold alive at 6⅝@6⅞c per lb.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 514; total for the week, 11,220. No market to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 20 cars held for shipment to-morrow; all stock disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 800; total for the week, 14,600. The market ruled slow; sales 5 cars Western sheep at 4@5c; 2 cars common and 1 car good sheep unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week, 15,900. Market active, with a good demand; prices lower; 3 cars Yorkers, $6.00@6.40; 8 cars heavy, $6.37½@6.50; 1 car light stock unsold.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 14.—*Cattle*—Receipts to-day 629 head; 19 cars through and 18 cars yard; total for three days 460 head; 2 arrivals light and not much business, no buyers being on hand; most of the stock being shipped on, yesterday's prices ruling the market.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 266; total for three days, 7,700; Yorkers, $6.30@6.40; Philadelphia, $6.30@6.85.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, $1,000; total for three days, 12,200; selling at $3.50@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—*Hogs*—Strong and higher; Yorkers and bacon, $5.80@6.00; butchers, $6.15@6.25; fancy, $6.35.

Cattle—Lower, and shipping grades weak and tending down; good demand for butchers' stock; good to choice steers, $4.50@5.00; medium to fair, $4.00@4.30; pony, $3.75@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; stockers, $2.25@3.25; good to choice through Texans, $3.00@3.40; common to fair, $2.25@2.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—*Hogs*—Steady and firm; fair demand; common light, 5½@5¾c; fair to good light, $5.90@6.25; heavy, $6.10@6.35; stockers, 5@5½c; receipts, 1,556; shipped, 330.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was dull and easy. The bad weather kept buyers away, and very few sales were made. The offerings were fair, 12 or 15 cargoes being on the market, with the wind favorable for fresh arrivals. Medium inch lumber was quoted at $9.00@12.00, and common at $8.00@8.50. Manistee or Ludington joists and scantlings were quoted at $7.75, and inferior from other ports at $7.50. Lath were quiet and firm at $1.15@1.20. Shingles range from $1.95@2.25.

Freights to the east shore ports are quoted at $1.12½ for Muskegon or White Lake, $1.25 for Ludington, and $1.37½ for Manistee.

The yard trade was fair considering the weather, and the market steady for most grades. Below is the price list:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@ 17.00
First common siding	14.50@ 15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	27.00@33.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	9.50@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.25@ 1.50
A shingles	2.35@ 2.75
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—11 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 23s 6d; No. 2, 22s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 2d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 3d; No. 2, 25s.

Provisions—Pork, 81s. Lard, 52s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—1:30 p. m.—*Pork*—80s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—Latest.—*Cotton*—Steady; 6@6 3-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,000.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 9s 6d@9s 9d; do club, 9s 9d@10s 1d; red Western spring, No. 1, 8s 6d@9s 4d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 9s 2d@9s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 22s 6d@23s 6d. Corn—Western mixed, 25s@25s 3d. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s 3d@36s 6d.

Clover Seed—50@55s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef, 70s. Lard, 52s 6d. Cheese, 52s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 46s; short do, 48s 9d.

Tallow—43s 6d.

Petroleum—Spirits, 11@12s; refined, 19s.

Linseed Oil—24s 3d@24s 6d.

Resin—Common, 5s@5s 3d; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—25s.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—*Tallow*—47s.

Refined Petroleum—19s 9d.

Spirits Turpentine—24s 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 14.—*Petroleum*—52.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—*Grain*—Wheat dull and lower; shippers inclined to hold off; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal at $1.12@1.15 for old, and $1.19@1.20 for new; new No. 2 Chicago was held at $1.19@1.20 to arrive, with buyers to a limited extent, mainly for local milling, at $1.17@1.18; sales of 61,000 bu at $1.00@1.05 for ungraded spring; $1.09@1.10 for old No. 2 Chicago, including 20,000 bu at $1.10 in store; $1.05@1.12 for inferior to fair soft No. 1 Minnesota. Rye quiet and more or less nominal, at 70@78c for Western and 82@90c for State; sales of 8,000 bu new State to arrive soon at 90c for export. Barley dull; good four-rowed State held at $1.00, with 95c bid. Corn ½@1c per bu higher, with a large trade reported for export; sales of 528,000 bu at 50c for damaged; 53@55c for warm; 55@56c for steam mixed, graded and ungraded; 58@58½c for ungraded Western mixed; 57½c for steamer yellow; 57½@58½c for Western yellow; 57½c for low mixed; 58@58½c for Kansas mixed; 58@59c for white Western, including 18,000 bu on spot and to arrive soon, taken for export at 58c, the market closing with sales at the outside figures. Oats advanced about 1c per bu with a good deal of trade demand; sales of 66,000 bu at 37@48c for mixed, and 42@50c for white Western and State; 32c for damaged; 43@44c for poor No. 2 Chicago, including 55,000 bu at 43c in store; 40@45c for new mixed Western; 40@48c for new white Western.

Ocean-Freights—Steady; engagements to Liverpool by sail 8,000 bu grain at 7¾d; nothing was done by steam, grain being nominally 8½d.

Provisions—Pork firm, but closed easier; sales of 600 brls new mess on spot at $17.30@17.40, and 95 brls family mess at $18.50@19.00; also 250 brls mess for October at $17.10; at the second call for September, $17.50 asked; for October, $17.00 bid and $17.20 asked; for the remainder of the year, $15.50 bid and $16.00 asked. Middles firmer and in more active demand; sales of 1,025 bxs city long clear at 9¼@9⅜c, closing at 9⅜c. Lard opened easier, and advanced 12½@15c per 100 lbs, but closed lower again and dull; sales of 1,320 tcs prime steam on spot, part late yesterday, at $10.87½@11.00, closing at $10.85; also 750 tcs for September at $10.82½@10.90, closing at $10.75; 5,250 tcs for October at $10.75@10.85, closing, offered at $10.75; 500 tcs for November at $10.15; 250 tcs for December at $9.97½; 3,500 tcs, sellers' option for the remainder of the year, at $9.80@9.95, closing at $9.80; at the second call, for September, $10.75 bid and $11.00 asked; for October, $10.75 bid and $10.85 asked; for November, $10.15 bid and $10.20 asked; for the remainder of the year, $9.85 bid and $9.90 asked.

Groceries—Sugar active; sales embracing about 4,500 hhds; part at 9⅛c for centrifugal and 8⅝c for Muscovado, and 15,000 bags Manila at 7⅞c.

Tallow—Very firm, with sales of 140,000 lbs prime at 8⅜@8⅝c, closing at 8⅜@8⅝c per lb.

Whisky—A shade firmer, with sales of 100 brls at $1.11 per gal.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—*Cotton*—Lower grades steady; higher grades easier; 11⅜@11 11-16c; futures steady; September, 11 13-32c; October, 11⅝@11 11-32c; November, 11⅝@11 13-32c; December, 11 13-32@11 7-16; January, 11 17-32@11 9-16c; February, 11⅝c; March, 11 15-16@11 3-32c; April, 12 3-32@12⅛c; May, 12 9-32@12 5-16c; June, 12 15-32@12⅝c; July, 12 19-32@12⅝c; August, 12 23-32@12⅞c.

Flour—Receipts, 12,000 brls; a shade stronger on low grades and Minnesota, but less doing; No. 2, $3.00@3.75; super State and Western, $4.00@4.55; common to good extra, $4.85@5.00; good to choice, $5.05@5.40; white wheat extra, $5.45@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.85@6.75; St. Louis, $5.00@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@9.50. Rye flour firm; $4.75@5.20.

Corn-Meal—Steady; Western, $2.65@2.95.

Grain—Wheat—Dull and heavy; unsettled and lower, scarcely any export or milling demand; shippers and millers holding off; receipts, 51,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.00@1.05; No. 2 Milwaukee, new, $1.18@1.20; No. 2 new nominally $1.12@1.15; No. 2 Chicago spring, old, $1.09@1.12; do, new, held at $1.19@1.20, offered, $1.17@1.18; winter red Western, new, $1.20. Rye quiet; State, 82@90c; Western, 70@78c. Barley dull and nominal; 4-rowed State, 95c@$1.00. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; a shade firmer; receipts, 51,000 bu; Western mixed, damaged, 50c; do, warm, 53@55c; mixed steam, 55@56c; low mixed graded, 57c; Western mixed ungraded, 57@58¾c; yellow Western, 57¼@58c; white Western, 58@59c. Oats in good demand; receipts, 35,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 37@48c; white do, 42@50c.

Hay—Firm and unchanged.

Hops—Steady and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 15¾@18¾c in gold; jobbing, 15⅝@19⅝c in gold. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 8⅝@9⅛c; prime, 9⅜c; refined unchanged. Molasses—Refining dull and heavy. Rice quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum—Quiet but firm; crude, 14½c; refined, 26c; cases, 30@31c; naphtha, city, 14c.

Spirits Turpentine—32¼@32½c.

Strained Resin—Firm; $1.60@1.70.

Eggs—Western, 21@23c.

Provisions—Pork firm, closing easier; new mess, $17.30@17.40; October, $17.10; seller all the year, $15.50@16.00. Beef unchanged; middles firmer; city long clear, 9⅛@9⅜c. Lard dull and lower; closed prime steam, $10.87½@11.00; October, $10.75@10.95; seller the year, $9.80@9.95.

Butter—Western, 16@30c.

Cheese—Firm; 6@12c.

Whisky—A shade firmer; $1.11.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—*Petroleum*—Refined, 26¾@26⅞c; crude, 19c.

Seeds—Timothy, $1.72½@1.75.

Flour—Super, $4.00; extra, $4.25@4.37½; Minnesota family, $6.25@6.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.75; high grades, $7.00@8.25.

Grain—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red Western, $1.05; amber, $1.20; white, $1.20@1.25. Rye, 65c. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 56@57½c; mixed, 55@57c; white, 55c. Oats in good demand; new, 38@44c; old, 50c.

Whisky—Western, $1.12.

Butter—New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 31@33c; firsts, 28@30c; Western extras, 25@27c; firsts, 20@22c.

Cheese—Western firm; 7@8c.

Eggs—Firm; Western fresh, 25@26c.

Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 119,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged.

Flour—Steady and firm.

Grain—Wheat higher. No. 2 red fall, $1.17½ cash; $1.18@1.18½ September; $1.20 October; No. 3 do, $1.05@1.10½ cash; $1.10@1.10½ September. Corn quiet but steady; Western mixed, 41⅞c cash and September; 39⅞c the year. Oats dull and lower to sell; No. 2, 33⅞c bid cash; 34⅛@34⅜c bid September. Rye higher; 61c bid cash, September and October. Barley firm; Nebraska, 70@75⅞c; Minnesota, 90c@$1.00.

Whisky—Quiet and unchanged; $1.08.

Provisions—Pork firmer; $17.50@18.00. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats inactive and lower; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9¼c. Bacon—Market easier; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 9⅝@9⅞c; clear, 10⅛@10⅜c; closing at the inside.

Receipts—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 2,000; barley, 8,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—*Flour*—Steady and unchanged, in fair demand.

Grain—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed quiet; 56@56½c. Oats quiet but steady; white Western, 35@37c; mixed Western, 30@32c. Rye firmer; 58@60c.

Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Lard—Refined, $12.00.

Butter—Western, 21@26c.

Petroleum—Steady; refined, 26c; crude, 13c.

Coffee—Steady and unchanged; firm.

Whisky—Market dull; $1.11.

Receipts—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 950,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—*Cotton*—Quiet but steady.

Flour—Fair and higher; family, $5.10@5.40.

Grain—Wheat scarce and firm; higher; red, $1.00@1.10. Corn fair and firm; 46@47c. Oats steady; good demand; 32@42c. Rye quiet but firm; 70c asked. Barley fair and firm; 95c@$1.00.

Provisions—Pork firm; $17.00@17.25 asked. Lard dull and nominal; steam, 10⅝@10¾c; kettle, [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet but steady; [illegible]. Bacon steady; [illegible].

Whisky—Fair and firm; $1.08.

Butter—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 14.—*Flour*—Steady.

Grain—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.18; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.15½; No. 2 do, [illegible]; amber Michigan, $1.19½; [illegible] September, $1.18; October, $1.19; No. 2 red, [illegible]; red winter, [illegible]. Corn quiet; [illegible]. Oats [illegible]; no grade, [illegible]; rejected, [illegible].

Receipts—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 870 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—*Grain*—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10½; No. 2 do, $1.09; October, $1.09⅛; November, $1.06⅞; [illegible]. Corn quiet; No. 2, 32½c; Rye active; a shade higher; No. 1, 67c. Barley fair and firm; No. 2 fall, 87½c.

Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c; do to Oswego, 6c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,300 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; oats, 3,600 bu; rye, 7,500 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 2,600 bu; rye, 3,500 bu; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—*Flour*—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $3.25@3.75; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin, $4.75@5.50; Minnesota, $5.25@6.75; Illinois, $5.75@7.25; St. Louis, $6.00@7.75; fancy Minnesota, $7.00@9.00.

Grain—Corn mixed and yellow, 58@61c. Oats—No. 2 white and mixed, 45@49c; rejected, 38@44c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—*Grain*—Wheat—Spring scarce; graded entirely nominal. Corn dull; buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 held at 51½c. Oats dull; [illegible]; Rye [illegible]. Barley [illegible]; Western. Barley no movement.

Canal Freights—5½c for corn to New York.

COTTON.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings, 10⅝c; exports coastwise, 1,509 bales; net receipts, 1,423; sales, 1,131.

MOBILE, Sept. 14.—Cotton firm; middlings, 10⅝c; net receipts, 163 bales; gross receipts, 163; sales, 250; exports, coastwise, 100.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10⅝c; exports coastwise, 127 bales; net, 1,825; sales, 1,233.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—Cotton steady; middlings, 10⅝@10⅝c; net, 869 bales; sales, 800; exports coastwise, 833.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Cotton in fair demand; sales, 1,350 bales; good ordinary, 9⅝@9⅞c; low middling, 10⅝@10⅝@11c; middling, 11¼@11⅝c; receipts, net, 1,033; gross, 1,478; exports, none; stock, 27,909.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The jobbing trade continues active, and the package trade in prints very brisk. Brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels, and cheviots are in good demand and steady in price. Ginghams and dress-goods are in fair request. Woolen goods for men's wear were doing fairly. Flannels and blankets were more active.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—Petroleum quiet; crude, $4.00 at Parker's; refined, 26c, Philadelphia delivery.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O. Sept. 14.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 test, 23c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 14.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 29c.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop George Dunbar, South Haven, sundries; prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries; prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber; schr Frank D. Barker, Charlotte, coal; schr S. Bates, Horn's Pier, lumber; schr E. D. Simmons, Lake Station, lumber; schr Lyman M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber; schr Evaline, Marinette, cedar posts; schr F. L. Danforth, Cleveland, coal; schr Frank Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Margaret A. Mier, Port Huron, coal; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. Scovill, Muskegon, wood; schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber; schr Perry Hannah, Egg Harbor, telegraph poles; schr Z. G. Simmons, [illegible]; schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber; schr Clara, Manistee, lumber; schr H. D. Moore, Manistee, lumber; schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; schr L. A. Burton, Ludington, lumber; schr Persia, White Lake, lumber; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mary McVea, Manistee, lumber; scow Silver Cloud, Waukegan, light.

CLEARANCES—Prop George Dunbar, Saugatuck, sundries; Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn; schr Golden Fleece, Port Colborne, Ont., 29,732 bu corn; schr Ætna, Port Colborne, Ont., 20,588 bu wheat; schr Cossack, Kingston, Can., 19,300 bu corn; prop John Campbell, Ludington, 200 bu oats and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 50 bu corn, 10 sacks seed, and sundries; stmr Huron, South Haven, sundries; prop Tecumseh, Port Colborne, Can., 27,517 bu corn; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 700 bu barley, 13 bales buffalo robes, 59 pkgs fruit, 16 brls oil, and sundries; prop Truesdell, St. Joseph, 7 brls pork and sundries; schr Belle Mitchell, Kingston, Ont., 17,556 bu wheat; prop Badger State, Buffalo, 10,118 bu rye, 13,753 bu barley, 2,775 bags seed, and sundries; prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, 44,744 bu corn, 190 brls corn-meal, 250 brls pork, 50 tcs grease; prop Missouri, Sault Ste. Marie and Ontonagon, 50 bu corn, 1,500 bu rye, 50 bu barley, 150 tcs meal, 200 bags meal, and sundries.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Lake freights were less active, and quotable at 2¼c for corn and 2½c for wheat to Buffalo, and at 5¼c for corn to Kingston. Charters: To Buffalo—Schr J. F. Johnson, wheat at 2½c; props Oneida and Starucca, corn, and schr B. F. Bruce, corn on through rates. To Kingston—Schr West Side, corn at 5¼c. To Ogdensburg—Prop St. Albans, corn through. Capacity estimated at 28,000 bu wheat and 160,000 bu corn.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—Grain freights were dull. Wheat to Oswego, 4½c; to Kingston, 4½c, free; to Buffalo, 2c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Capt. Tom Collins reports schr Melvina, coal to Green Bay, 40c per ton.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—The rainy weather which has prevailed for the last two weeks is depressing marine business considerably; as it is, it is almost impossible to do any outdoor work. The lumber market was almost deserted yesterday, and the tugs were keeping out of the wet under the bridges. ...It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that one of the crew of the schr Cuba, lying in the main branch of the river, fell overboard Wednesday night during the heavy rain-storm and was drowned. Owing to the late hour when the accident occurred the name was not learned at that time. Upon inquiry at the vessel yesterday it was found that the man who was drowned was the mate, Frank Anderson. He was attempting to get aboard of the vessel, but Anderson, in trying to jump on board, fell between the vessel and the dock, and before assistance could be rendered he had slipped under the craft and was drowned. The body was secured yesterday morning by Police Officers Jamieson and Petersen and conveyed to the Morgue. The deceased lived in this city and had a wife a three children, whom he had sent to Norway on a visit only a few days ago. ...The marine insurance men in this city state that they do not intend to make any advance in rates until the 1st of next month. ...The tug Bismarck has gone into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company to have her rudder repaired.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 14.—DOWN—Props R. Holland, J. Bertschy, C. J. Kershaw; schrs M. F. Merrick, W. Lawrence, Annie Craig.

UP—Props Ontario, St. Joseph, Marine City, Annie L. Craig, Mary Mills, H. C. Schnoor and consort, Swallow and barges; schrs Theodore Perry, Levi Rawson, Sea Bird, Dolphin.

WIND—Southwest, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 14—11:50 p. m.—DOWN—Props Commodore, Nahant, Jenness and barges; schrs Porter, Mary Jane, Anglo Saxon, Alexander.

UP—Props Idaho, J. Chamberlin, Antelope and barges; schr Knight Templar.

WIND—North, brisk.

WEATHER—Cloudy, indicating rain. The probabilities are that a majority of the vessels which were towed out to-day will return before morning for shelter.

THE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—There was a failure of Lock No. 10 on the Illinois & Michigan Canal day before yesterday, which has interrupted navigation, but it is expected that the needful repairs will be done to-morrow.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Sept. 14.—ARRIVED—Andrew Jackson, LaSalle, 6,200 bu corn.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 14.—ARRIVED—Prop Sparta; schrs Sumatra, C. G. Breed.

CLEARED—Props Cormorant, Forest City, Mary Jarrecki; schrs Charles Wall, F. H. Brown, Sherman.

PASSED UP—Prop J. L. Hurd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The steam barge N. Mills, while bound up Lake Huron, broke the key to her jib, and became disabled. She was taken to the harbor of refuge, while the barge took her back to Port Huron... The barge Windsor, another victim of the storm, sprung a bad leak, and was at the mercy of the waves, her cargo of timber keeping her afloat. She was towed to Whitby, Ont., having at the time several feet of water in her hold. ...The schr Walters is reported ashore near Rondeau, Lake Erie. ...The scow-brig Gladiator, bound north from Chicago to load ice, put into Milwaukee Wednesday morning, leaking badly, and will go into dry-dock.

dock for repairs ... The appropriations for former years for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal are ample to continue the work, and it will probably be continued. The work on the Harbor of Refuge at Sand Beach, Lake Huron, will require at least $50,000 of the $75,000 appropriated to protect the cribs now under water.... All day Sunday a severe gale prevailed on Lake Huron, but no disasters have been reported up to this time from that direction ... Says the Bay City *Tribune:* "G. K. Jackson has just loaded for Chicago the prop Inter-Ocean, barge Shawnee, and schrs J. W. Deane and J. R. Bently. The four craft will carry 2,500,000 feet of lumber, not one board of which is credited to this port, as it should be. The Argonaut will also take out about 700,000, making over 3,000,000 feet which will leave the river to-night on through clearances." ... Capt. Gaylord, of the steamer Canistoe, arrived in Buffalo on Tuesday, reports having passed, about three miles northwest of the Middle Sister Island, the dead body of a man floating face up. They passed quite near, but owing to the heavy sea running it was not deemed safe to attempt to get it. Apparently the body had been in the water some time.... Several thousand feet of lumber have drifted on the beach at Waukegan, Ill., since the storm of last Saturday. It is supposed to have been thrown and washed overboard from vessels having too large deck-loads. A large number of men and women have been observed up and down the beach since Tuesday morning securing the floating boards and appropriating them to their own use. In some instances as many as a thousand feet are reported to have been saved by single individuals.... Capt. Charles M. Anderson died at Milwaukee, Wednesday morning, after an illness of a couple of months. Though still a young man, being only about 32 years of age, he was a thorough navigator, and had commanded a number of vessels on the lakes, among them the bark Lottie Wolff and the schrs R. P. Mason, George G. Houghton, and Alice B. Norris. He had charge of the latter craft when stricken with the sickness which resulted in death. He leaves a wife and three children.

AT TOLEDO.—Shipping is comparatively lively just at present, though rates have not increased, nor is there an unusual demand for vessels. The larger portion of grain moved for the last 10 days has been by sail,—a decided change in favor of vessels. The strike among sailors was general; they demanded $1.50 a day, but the importation of sailors from Detroit for the John Wesley last week acted as a damper, and the wages demanded was dropped to $1.25 per day. At this rate crews are shipped. The prospect of an increase of up-lake freights, that was expected when the "coal ring" was broken, is still to be realized. The necessity of ballast for the Lower Lake and canal vessels is supposed by some to be an efficient check to any paying rates from Erie and Buffalo. Others are of the opinion that the scantiness of stock on hand of our coal-dealers will necessitate a slight freight on the large amount they must receive before the close of navigation. It is estimated that there are at least 100,000 tons to be received, and as dealers will not pay railroad rates on freight, vessels must get it. There is a large amount of grain in our elevators, and much is arriving daily. This must be moved, and sanguine ones look for an advance in grain freights very soon. There is in the harbor fully as many vessels as there is any demand for, as is shown by the charters to-day, of which there were but four.—*Blade, Sept.* 12.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 14.—Arrived, the stmrs Japan, Arizona, Philadelphia; barks William Jones, E. Corning; schrs Annie Sherwood, William Sharpe, Morning Light, Fleetwing, Harvest Queen, Starling, T. Sims. The stmr India left for Chicago with 930 tons of merchandise this forenoon, being the largest cargo ever carried out of Erie. The prop Arizona broke her arch, and has gone to Buffalo for repairs.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, a full bench being present.

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

3. (Rehearing docket)—George Dwindell vs. Irvin, Trustee; rehearing granted.
4. Randle vs. Same; same order.
5. Shoemaker vs. Same; same order.
6. Melendy vs. Charles Keen; same order.
7. Edgerly vs. Osgood; same order.
9. Wheeler et al. vs. Pullman et al.; same order.

287. McNab vs. Young; motion for extension of time to file petition for rehearing reconsidered and again denied.

303. Lawter vs. Cleland; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

Wadham vs. L. Flagler Gay; leave given to substitute Charles M. Engel and Mary M. Engel as parties, in place of one of the appellants deceased.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

The following were admitted on foreign licenses: Jesse D. Trueblood, William D. Carlile, James N. Sprigg, James P. N. Brown, and Albert L. Montgomery.

NEW MOTIONS.

20. (Rehearing docket)—Girard vs. Gatteau; motion to dissolve injunction.

4. (People's docket)—Creed vs. The People; stricken from the docket, it having been transferred to the Central Grand Division.

13. (People's docket)—The People vs. Williams; motion for rule against Williams to show cause why he should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

11. (Civil docket)—The Garden City Insurance Company vs. Glede; appeal dismissed on motion of the plaintiff in error.

38. Wright vs. The People; motion to place at the foot of the docket as per stipulation filed.

87. Hardy vs. The Town of Hall; motion by the appellee to withdraw joinder in error.

156. Reed vs. Boyd; motion to dismiss the writ of error, and quash the supersedeas with a procedendo.

212. Hoag vs. Pratt; motion to consolidate with 214.

216. Lewis vs. Rose; motion to dismiss the appeal, for want of insufficient appeal bond.

208. Hand vs. Huber; motion for rule on the appellant to assign error, and to quash writ of error, as the record shows the case is still pending in the court below.

19. Mattheson vs. Combs; death of the appellee suggested, and leave asked to make a personal representation of the parties; leave granted.

334. Hyde Park vs. Hill; motion for extension of time to file record.

351. Keithsburg and Eastern Railroad vs. Nicholas Tround; motion to dismiss appeal.

378. Bush vs. Stephens; motion to dismiss appeal for want of a bill of exceptions.

385. Howard vs. Huling et al.; motion to strike out cross errors.

391. Sands vs. Wood; appeal dismissed on short record.

418. Barbe, et al. vs. Daman; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent record.

419. Anson vs. Ogden; appeal dismissed, judgment reversed, and cause remanded.

479. Matthieson vs. Prescott; diminution of record suggested, and motion for certiorari.

363. Morrow vs. Cooper; death of Morrow suggested, and motion for continuance.

535. Windett vs. The People ex rel. Huck, County Treasurer, to abide the result of No. 25, Rehearing docket.

538. Brooks vs. The People ex rel., to abide the result of No. 679, September term, 1875.

536. Same vs. same; motion for extension of time to file record.

539. Baldwin vs. The People ex rel., etc.; same motion.

537. Brooks vs. The People; same as 535.

558. Walworth vs. Witter; application for time to file bill of exceptions.

647. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. Freeze; motion to appeal, it having been taken from an interlocutory in the case still pending in the court below.

663. Webb et al. vs. The *Courier* Company; appeal dismissed.

664. McWilliams vs. Morgan et al.; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

CALL OF THE PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

The Attorney-General (Edsall) announced Wednesday, Sept. 20, to call the People's docket.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The class of candidates, 45 in number, for admission to practice law, were then examined by William Barge, Esq., of Chicago; W. H. King, Esq., of Chicago; and Wells, of Peoria, being the Committee of Examination.

RECESS.

Pending the examination, the Court took a recess to half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Advices received to-day from Red Cloud Agency say there is no doubt but that several of the young men have gone to the hostiles, as a recent count at the Agency showed but 4,900 men, women, and children present, where there should be 9,000, and it is quite probable that an investigation at Spotted-Tail Agency will show a corresponding deficiency.

The Commissioners came over from Fort Laramie with Capt. Egan's cavalry company as an escort. Before reaching Red Cloud the road [illegible] many places. The road was fringed with brush, [illegible] ambuscades. At one point, nine miles out of Red Cloud, Capt. Egan, who was riding at the head of the column, discovered where [illegible] together the road and numerous fresh [illegible] Indians were [illegible] doubtless for the reason that the whites were [illegible] saved the Commission.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14.—A *Pioneer-Press* special from Bismarck says a complete enrollment of the Indians at Standing Rock [illegible] total of 4,000 Indians. Rations have been [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Architectural Iron Works, of this city, have failed. Liabilities, $250,000, of which $11,000 are due to the workmen.

HESING.

He and His Associates to Be Pardoned Out.

The Papers Sent on to the President by the Attorney-General.

Salient Points of Mr. Storrs' Brief in the Case.

What Was Promised Hesing, Miller, and the Others.

What Could Have Been Done with the First Batch.

Intelligence was received yesterday to the effect that Attorney-General Taft had sent on to the President at Long Branch the papers in the case of Hesing, Miller, and the other whisky men now in the County Jail with the recommendation that they be pardoned. It has been long expected that the labors of Mr. Storrs in behalf of these prisoners would result in the conclusion indicated above. The counsel for the whisky men based his claim for a pardon upon the allegation that an agreement had been made that, if they would plead guilty to two counts, they should all be treated alike, and that the punishment should be a comparatively nominal one. It is understood that the Attorney-General became satisfied that such a promise had been made, and therefore felt bound to make to the President the recommendation which it is said he has. It is believed that pardons will be ordered issued, and will extend not only to the imprisonment but also to the fines,—that is to say, if Mr. Hesing was unequally dealt with in being sentenced to two years' imprisonment when other distillers got only three months, he was also unjustly dealt with when he was fined $5,000 and they only $1,000. It is, therefore, expected that his fine will be cut down to the lower sum. A more detailed account of the

REASONS FOR THE GRANTING OF THE PARDONS

will be found in the following summary of Mr. Storrs' brief addressed to the Attorney-General last month.

Mr. Storrs begins his brief by reciting that indictments were found, under District-Attorney Ward's administration, against 23 distillers and rectifiers, 15 Gaugers, six storekeepers, and that other persons acknowledged their guilt, the whole number being 53. Reviewing briefly the cases of these men, Mr. Storrs quotes Supervisor Tutton as follows in relation to the firm of

GOLSEN & EASTMAN:

Q.—Did you have sufficient proofs to convict them? A.—I have not a doubt of it. They removed, from the 19th day of April, 1875, to the 10th of May,—18 working days,—5,400 gallons that they had not entered on their Government books at all. That I can show by their own shipping-book. We have a great many details as to where they shipped them to, etc. There was no doubt in my mind as to their conviction, and I cannot see how they could escape. In fact, they admitted their guilt themselves. There was a large number of duplications traced there, and we proved beyond doubt—would have proved if we had been allowed to go into court—their guilt as to what has been termed "India-rubber" packages; that is, sending out a full barrel of spirits and calling it 5 or 10 gallons. That was the first occasion on which that thing was ever discovered, I believe. I discovered from their books that they were sending out large numbers of 5 and 10 gallon packages, and I could not understand what it meant, as they were a large house. I sent for Brooks to Milwaukee, and he came down. I said to him: "That is a fraud, I know; here is a large house sending out quantities of 5 and 10 gallon packages." Said he, "I am satisfied it is a fraud, too." In looking over their shipping-book I found one instance where they had sold 25 packages (according to their shipping-book) to Burnham & Sons, right in Chicago, on Saturday before the seizure. Then hunting up their reports, and the report of the Gauger who gauged them, I found that the Gauger had reported them at either 5 or 10 gallon packages; I do not remember which, now. We discovered this thing in the night-time, and I said, "To-morrow morning we can fasten it and see from Burnham & Sons whether they received these 25 5 gallon or 10 gallon packages." Next morning Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Washburn went to the parties, and asked them if they had bought some alcohol from Golsen & Eastman on the Saturday before—twenty-five 10-gallon packages. They said they had bought some alcohol—not twenty-five 10-gallon packages, but twenty-five barrels. They said they never bought 10-gallon packages in all their lives from Golsen & Eastman, and never in any way bought anything less than a barrel. The party, whether Washburn or Mitchell, asked to see them, and they were shown about eighteen of them in the cellar, the others having been retailed out. He said to Burnham that Golsen & Eastman had reported to the Government having sold so many five or ten gallon packages, whichever it was. "Well," said Mr. Burnham, "I have paid for them as so many barrels, and that you can see by my entry and by the bill of Golsen & Eastman presented with the goods and paid."

Continuing to quote from Mr. Tutton, Storrs gives the following as his opinion of the "first batch:"

By Mr. Plaisted: Q.—State in brief whether you obtained sufficient evidence against the whole or most of this first batch. A.—I did not have any doubt about it. As to Russell's distillery we could prove beyond any doubt the disposal of 347 barrels more than they paid tax on. I have here (in the brief) for every day from March 19 up to May 8 the particulars of the frauds. They stole 347 barrels; that is, they took that many barrels away more than they paid tax on in that time. Men were there and saw them do it. That was positive evidence. The same is true as to Mersereau and Parker R. Mason. The Lake Shore Distillery stole 187 barrels in eight days in the same way. Men were there, under the direction of Mr. Brooks, who saw them do it. Besides, when we got there we found them running without any Storekeeper. George Crosby stole a large number also.

MR. BROOKS,

the well-known Government Detective, reports concerning the prosecutions as follows:

I here place my prophecy on record as to results respecting the present grand thieves we have so fast that nothing short of death can save them from the Penitentiary if justice is done. Sentence will be suspended for all time against them; not one will see the inside walls of a prison; there will be attempts made in all cases for the remission of forfeiture of property, and in the large cases relief will be granted almost equivalent to a remission, and in some of the smaller cases we shall lose by straw-bail being taken. I tell you, sir, our course was the safe one; we had some of the greatest scoundrels in our toils that ever went unwhipt of justice. There was Parker R. Mason, the heavy villain, forger, etc., a man who does not scruple to employ, if reports are true, bloody means, if necessary to accomplish a purpose; he will walk forth to repeat his villainies; so of Russell and Golsen. Please note what the exchange will be.

To this testimony Mr. Storrs adds this concerning a well-known character: [illegible]

After discussing the other cases,—Beecher, Conrad, etc.—Mr. Storrs sums up as follows on this head:

It is perfectly clear from the evidence which I have given that there was no difference whatever in convicting each and all these men of the first batch [illegible]

REHM.

"Q.—Did they get the man named Rehm? Yes; Rehm I have no doubt they could have gotten with- [illegible]

Their ringleader has practically escaped punishment, and all that he and they were able to do was to blacken and sully the good names of three innocent men, whom they were not able to convict.

Thus far we are absolutely without results. Great frauds have been discovered, but the perpetrators of those frauds have gone unpunished. A vast conspiracy to plunder the revenues has been exposed, but the founder of the conspiracy and the leading conspirators are high in the favor of the Government whose laws they had defied and whose revenues they had plundered.

Mr. Storrs then passes to consider who the men were who were convicted, and compares them with those who escaped in very much the style one would expect from him,—forcible. He closes by asking: "Why were these men specially selected for punishment?" He proceeds to answer his question as follows:

We have already seen that it was not because of the heinousness of their offense, nor because they were bad men. The answer to this inquiry leads us one step further in the history of these whisky prosecutions, and compels us to investigate the motive with which they have been conducted. It was a noticeable fact very early in the history of this business that there did not seem to be so great an anxiety to punish really guilty men, against whom the evidence was overwhelming, as to implicate by these guilty parties men of official and political prominence. This was observed by Mr. Tutton in Chicago. He says:

Q.—Did you have any conversations with Solicitor Wilson with regard to the indictment of Farwell, Logan, Ward, and Wadsworth? A.—Wilson came to Chicago in October, about the time of the meeting of the Grand Jury, and I had several conversations with him at the Palmer House, and several in Ward's office. He stated to me that he had no doubt at all about Ward's complicity with this thing, although he was then District-Attorney, not having yet been turned out. Mr. Wilson told me that he was satisfied of Ward's complicity and of Wadsworth's connection with it (Wadsworth had been Collector). He said he was also satisfied of Munn's connection with it, and of Mr. Farwell's, the member of Congress; and, said he, "I want you to collect all the evidence you can, and have all these people indicted, if possible." Said he: "After they are indicted there will be plenty of people to give you evidence against them. The main thing is to get them indicted."

Q.—Were any political considerations mentioned or urged? A.—The interview that I related yesterday at the District-Attorney's office there were present Wirt Dexter and Benjamin Ayer, Boutell, and the present District-Attorney, and Mr. Matthews, and the Collector, Webster, and the Chief of the Secret Service, Washburn. The interview lasted from 9 to 12 o'clock, as I was trying to hold them there until I could get an answer from the Secretary of the Treasury. It was stated by some of them—I will not say positively whether by Mr. Matthews, although my impression is that it was by him—that it was necessary to make this arrangement. "Here," they said, "are political men," mentioning Rehm and Hesing, "who were the backers of Farwell and Logan." The whole concern, they said, was rotten from the beginning to the end, and it was necessary to break down that arrangement; in answer to which I said I did not look at this from a political standpoint at all. I did not know anything about the politics of Chicago nor the political fights there, and I said that when anybody got away 500 miles from Chicago nobody cared about Rehm, or Hesing, or any political troubles, but that what the people wanted to know is whether these people are guilty, and if guilty, whether they are to be punished, and this without regard to the political bearings of the case. My impression is that it was Matthews that made that statement. I won't say positively that it was him, but that statement was made there.

Further commenting on the effort

TO IMPLICATE THE POLITICIANS

Mr. Storrs says:

Having earned their immunity by the information which they had given and had promised to give, the guiltiest and most unscrupulous men of the first batch undertook to carry out their part of the contract, by inducing the 10 men now in jail to testify against Logan, Farwell, Munn, Ward, or Wadsworth, assuring them, in case they would do so, they could secure the same absolute immunity which had been accorded to them.

Thus it appears from the affidavit of Mr. H. B. Miller, on file in this Department, as follows:

This deponent further testifies, that a short time after his arrest, to the best of his recollection, he was approached by John P. Furlong, a partner of Gholson G. Russell, in the "Tivoli," a place of resort in Chicago, and asked confidentially how much said deponent would pay if he could get immunity and secure his distillery back for $1,000. This deponent asked how this could be done, and was told that the same could be sold, and as no one would bid against him it would be knocked down to him for the sum named. This deponent answered that if this programme could be carried out he would pay $5,000. On the day following this deponent was met at the same place by the same person by appointment, and told everything had been arranged satisfactorily, but this deponent must give evidence against either Charles B. Farwell, John A. Logan, or D. W. Munn. Upon assuring him that this deponent could not do it without perjuring himself, he insisted he could recollect something against them, and because he would not invent a story and swear to it, he was told he could not be taken in.

Dickinson & Abel say:

After our seizure, which was not until we had the Star-Chamber meeting, and after the first batch had squealed, Gholson G. Russell, who was steering the squealers, came to us and told us how we could get out; he advised us to go and see Supervisor Matthews, and talked a great deal about the fairness of the man. Accordingly we went and saw him at the Grand Pacific Hotel. We talked with Mr. Matthews; told him we were seized, and wanted to know what he could for us. We had cattle on hand, and we desired to start our house up, and wanted an assurance that we would not be molested afterwards. We told him who sent us there. We asked him whether we could have a fair flop with the balance who had squealed, and whether he thought those men had acted fairly. We told him we thought they were hoodwinking him, and making their selections to punish some innocent parties and save some guilty ones. He replied that if he thought any of them had not told him the truth, he would make it hard for them. He asked us what we could do; we replied we did not know. He said, "I suppose you have come here to trade something." He admitted that they, the Government representatives, were making trades with parties; that they wanted to go for high officials, such as Congressmen Farwell and Logan, and Wadsworth, Ward, and Munn; and that if we could testify anything against them, he would make a trade with us. We replied that we could not say anything against them; that he was getting too high up. We learned from him that they did not want so much to go for a guilty man as to bring some of those parties in who were just mentioned.

Further corroborating this testimony, Mr. Storrs quotes Hesing's affidavit and testimony by Ward, W. Scott Smith, and others. He then continues:

THE AGREEMENT.

Failing to drive or persuade the ten men now in jail into testifying against those persons whom some of the Government officials had specially marked out as victims, another arrangement was proposed to these men and finally accepted by all of them with the exception of Rush and Pahlman. The main object was to avoid a trial, and therefore, after much negotiation, trials were avoided by accepting pleas of guilty to two counts in the indictment, under an agreement with the counsel for the Government that they should all be treated as distillers and all punished alike. This was certainly a very favorable bargain for the Government, for the reason that it was perfectly clear, after the trial of Rush and Pahlman, that a conviction of either of these parties upon the testimony of the first batch would have been an utter impossibility.

In perfectly good faith it was supposed this arrangement was made. The evidence of that agreement is to be found upon the papers on file, and is thus stated by the parties to it.

H. B. Miller sets forth the agreement as follows:

This deponent further swears that a meeting of the "second batch" was held at this deponent's house immediately before they were called upon to plead, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. D. G. Rush, George P. Burroughs, Simon Powell, and this deponent, to visit Mr. Bangs, the United States District-Attorney, for consultation; that this Committee did so visit him in his office in presence of Mr. Ayers and Boutelle, and after a general consultation it was agreed by all except Pahlman and Rush that they should plead guilty to two counts in the indictments, and withdraw their opposition to the condemnation of their property, and they on their part promised that all the distillers of the "second batch" should be treated alike; that they would not interfere in the sale of their property or bid against them; and that they might offer affidavits and make statements in mitigation of their offenses, and they would offer no opposition thereto. Relying on their good faith the distillers performed their part of the agreement to the letter, and the Government attorney on their part violated each and every promise then made to them.

This relation of the case is strengthened by affidavits by Messrs. Burroughs, Powell, Rush, and Hesing. The latter, after stating that he had made a full explanation of his connection with H. B. and George to Messrs. Boutelle and Ayer, continues:

That, after deponent finished, he was asked whether he knew anything about Ward, Farwell, Wadsworth, and Munn; and deponent replied he did not, that he never had any dealings or connection with any of the Government officials in this city in regard to whisky matters, but asked that they, the Government counsel, should treat him, deponent, the same way that he understood from Jacob Rehm the other parties were to be treated; that he could not see why he should be treated differently, because he had no connection in the way of corruption or crookedness with any of those men above mentioned; but that deponent received no encouragement.

That when deponent asked Government counsel to be permitted to plead guilty as a distiller, and said that he was not guilty of anything else, and that that was only technical, they said they would see him again; that some time afterward Mr. Juessen made them the proposition, and they agreed to dismiss the indictment against deponent for conspiracy in connection with Rehm and Hoyt, and agreed to accept deponent's plea as a distiller under the promise to treat him, deponent, as such, and that his punishment should be the same as the punishment of the distillers of the second batch.

The conclusion arrived at by the attorney is the very natural one that the only remedy for the injustice done is pardon.

WASHINGTON HESING.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Washington Hesing on the street. He was radiant with joy at the prospect of his father's release.

"Is it true?" said the reporter.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Did you anticipate a pardon?"

"Yes, I knew it was coming."

"For how long?"

"Since I was in Washington."

"You believe it?"

"Yes. You see it wasn't a square deal. Father pleaded guilty as a distiller, not as a politician, and his sentence was unjust compared with what others more guilty received."

"When do you expect him out?"

"I understand the papers left Washington for Long Branch last night for the signature of the President. You know he is there. They will probably not get here before Sunday, and father will be out Monday."

Mr. Hesing in reality knew nothing beyond what was published in the afternoon; he had had no private information, yet was fully convinced of the truthfulness of the press dispatches.

While the reporter was talking to him, half a dozen people stopped, shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon the prospective liberation of his father. All expressed themselves as glad of it, his "excessive sentence," in their opinion, being unmerited.

Judge Bangs went to Washington Wednesday night,—a day after the fair.

SONG OF THE LITTLE "CROOKS."

Ten little crooks went over the Rhine,
One paid his fine, and there were nine.
Nine little crooks were mourning their fate,
Cooper paid his fine, and there were eight.
Eight little crooks were far from heaven,
The "Boss" stepped out, and there were seven.
Seven little crooks were playing with chips,
Dick went out, and there were six.
Six little crooks were kicking 'round alive,
Abel then left, and there were five.
Five little crooks went with him to the door,
The Doctor went out, and there were four.
Four little crooks then went on a spree,
Hutch stepped out, and there were three.
Three crooks left whom nobody knew,
Powell went out, and there were two.
Two little crooks were left all alone,
Buff went out, and there was one.
Burroughs went out, the last on the book,
And swore he'd never be another little crook.

It is only necessary to say of the author of the above effusion that "he learnt in suffering what he taught in song."

HILDRETH.

The rumor which prevailed yesterday that ex-Ald. Hildreth would be in Chicago Saturday morning is untrue. It was said that he was coming back to either squeal on his corrupt associates in the Council or to stand trial, and thus relieve his bondsmen. In tracing this rumor to its source, which, of course, could not be found, a TRIBUNE reporter met a gentleman who had just returned from Windsor, having stopped there last Monday to see the Chicago "crooks." Hildreth is said to "look splendidly,"—to be one of the handsomest men in Windsor. He has stopped drinking whisky and always wears good clothes. While doing nothing, he lives well, and seems to have all he desires, though he longs to return to this city. He said that all of Daniels' talk was absurd and his efforts in his behalf unauthorized, he never having conferred upon him power to act. In fact, he repudiates Daniels. His case is in the hands of his brother Will, who, it is believed, supplies him with money. He cannot, so he says, squeal on any one, because he doesn't know anything. If assured, however, of as light treatment as Cullerton received, he would be tempted to come back and make speeches in the interest of Tilden and the Democratic party. The Republicans have treated him badly—driven him from his home, and broken up a lucrative business, and he cannot, therefore, consistently aid in their perpetuation in power. His return is very doubtful.

REHM.

The declaration in the suit of the United States against Jacob Rehm for $1,000,000 was filed in the Circuit Clerk's office yesterday. A TRIBUNE reporter saw Jake yesterday, and that gentleman emphatically declined to pay the money.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The proposed scheme to form a telegraph line between New York and Paris has fallen through, failing to receive the necessary subscriptions.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The annual reunion of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was held here to-day. About 100 members were present. Gen. R. B. Hayes was elected President for the ensuing year, and the association dj ourned to meet next year at Fremont, O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars this afternoon elected the following officers for the coming year: Uriah Copp, G. W. C. T.; the Hon. John Seboski, G. W. C.; Miss Eunice Hooper, G. W. V. T.; B. H. Righter, G. W. S.; C. W. Bassett, G. W. T.; S. Lane, G. W. M.; Mrs. H. E. Hutchinson, General Superintendent of Juvenile Templars. The next meeting will be held at Abingdon the second Tuesday of September next.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Sept. 14.—An immense flock of swans passed up the valley of the Illinois River yesterday afternoon, flying at an altitude of only about 250 feet. The flock was nearly two miles in length, and was supposed to number fully 10,000 birds.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 14.—George Opal committed suicide while suffering from temporary insanity by jumping from a third-story window in St. Joseph's Hospital to the pavement below, striking on his head.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.—The wife of Capt. J. S. Maynard, one of the most prominent stock-breeders of Colorado, died at 1 o'clock to-day from the effects of a dose of strychnine taken at 7 o'clock this morning. No cause has been ascertained for the suicide, but a letter addressed to her husband, who is absent from the city, will, doubtless, give the reason for the act.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 14.—Adolph Leveck, a German, about 30 years of age and out of employment, attempted suicide in this city yesterday by taking strychnine. He is in a very critical condition, a portion of his body being paralyzed. He is a stranger, and claims to have been in the country three years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Sept. 14.—Mary Winters, an inmate of a house of ill-fame, took a dose of opium this evening, and will probably die. She has been in the city eight years.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALL READY---EXPOSITION.

The Fourth Annual Exposition of Chicago is NOW OPEN from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily. The Exhibitions of TEXTILE FABRICS, Agricultural and General MACHINERY in OPERATION, Processes of Manufacture in Wood, Iron, Leather, Glass, &c., the exhibit of Rare Trees, Plants, and Flowers, by the Horticultural Society and others, the Museum of NATURAL HISTORY, the Loan Collection of Paintings, the Great Historical Picture, "Lookout Mountain," or Hooker's Battle Above the Clouds, and the Grand Orchestral Organ, together constitute the finest display ever made.

In order that all may view the WESTERN CENTENNIAL Exposition, the management have adopted the following popular

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

For Adults, one admission, good for all day and evening	$ .50
For Children, one admission, good for all day and evening	.25
For Adults on Saturday, one admission, good for all day and evening	.25
For Children on Saturday, one admission, good for all day and evening	.15
For Adults, every day after 6 p. m.	.25
For Children, every day after 6 p. m.	.15
Commutation Tickets, fifteen admissions	5.00

The Commutation Tickets are especially adapted to excursion parties.

DEXTER PARK.

Monday, Sept. 18, GREAT MATCH AGAINST TIME.

FRANCISCO PERALTO,

the Great Mexican Rider, will attempt the wonderful feat of riding

105 Miles in Five Hours,

for a special purse of $2,500, and an additional $1,000 in case he accomplishes the feat, Peralto to use 20 of the California Mustang Horses employed in the great races at Fleetwood Park, New York; Suffolk Park, Philadelphia; Beacon Park, Boston; Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I.; all the principal Eastern tracks, and last on the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds, Cleveland, O. Race to commence at 1 o'clock. In case of bad weather next fair day. Admission to track, $1.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

"THE MINSTREL PALACE."

Grand triumph of

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.

FOUR MORE STARS THIS WEEK. First appearance of

MR. FRANK MORAN,

the world's greatest "end man" and comedian, whose rich gems of genius and humor have made him the "leading star of the profession;" also

MR. CHARLES A. GARDNER,

the famous German dialect artist; and the renowned acrobatic song and dance artists, THE AINSLEYS, in an entirely new bill.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.....Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, and during the week, the famous

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

IMMENSE HIT.

NAT C. GOODWIN,

In his renowned imitations of the most popular actors and vocalists. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor.
J. R. ALLEN.....Manager.

Crowded Houses Nightly. Undoubted Success of the New Company. The 3 PHOITES, Goss and Fox, Nellie St. John, the only Cincinnatus, the great Zittella, Mdlle. Rosa, the Cawthornes, Tommy Granger, Nellie Mace, together with the Champion of the World, JEM MACK, in a series of Ancient and Modern Statuary, in which he stands unrivaled, and a host of others.

☞ In active preparation, the Black Crook, with all its original New York scenery and splendor.

Second Ladies' Night—Sunday.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday Evening, until further notice, and Saturday Matinee, the Renowned Artist, Mr. JOHN T.

RAYMOND

In his masterly personation of

Col. Mulberry Sellers.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Friday Afternoon and Evening,

Poor and Proud of Chicago,

The Snow Bird; and Nap, the Good-for-Nothing. 50c admits to Museum and Lecture Room.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARRIES, &c.

FREESTONE

AND

GRINDSTONE

QUARRIES,

MACHINERY,

Farm Land, Manufactured Stocks,

AND

GOOD-WILL OF THE BUSINESS

OF

WORTHINGTON & SONS,

IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN,

FOR SALE BY TENDER

The Executors and Executrix of the late John Worthington offer for sale his valuable Quarries, Plant, Farm Land, Manufactured Goods on hand, and the Good Will of the business in Ohio and Michigan, and will, up to the 18th of October, 1876, receive tenders for the purchase of the whole or portions thereof. Tenders to be addressed to Walter S. Lee, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

The extensive business of Worthington & Sons as quarrymen and manufacturers of Block and Grindstone, has been carried on for twenty-one years, and is now in full operation, extending over the United States and Canada. Their chain of quarries equipped with all the modern improvements in tools and machinery, and their railroad privileges and docks, afford unsurpassed facilities for production and shipment. That they manufactured and sold in one year (in addition to blockstone) FOURTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TONS OF GRINDSTONES, probably the largest quantity shipped in one year by any grindstone concern in the world, gives an idea of the extent of their resources and their business. The quarries are all in the most favorable situation for transportation purposes, and the machinery the most approved and in the best of order.

CHARACTER OF THE STONE.—Prof. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio, in Vol. II. of the State Geological Reports says:

"The Amherst Stone is now as widely known, and has a reputation as firmly established, as any other building material in use, and is perhaps the most highly esteemed and popular stone known. It is everywhere highly appreciated for its beauty, durability, and the ease and certainty with which it is worked. This stone is commended by the following qualities, which it possesses in an unusual degree:—Durability—It is chemically nearly pure silica, and is scarcely more affected by weathering than the best granite. It is also very refractory, and will endure exposure to fire, by which Granite or Limestone would be entirely destroyed. Its strength varies from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs to the square inch, from two to four times that of the best brick, and at least sufficient to endure any weight likely to be imposed upon it by modern architecture. The color is a light drab, warm, cheerful, and unchangeable. The texture is fine and homogeneous, without flaws, iron, or clay balls. These qualifications are rarely found in as great perfection combined in one stone, and are such as fully warrant the high reputation it enjoys.

LIST OF A FEW OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED WITH AMHERST AND BROWNHELM SANDSTONE FROM THESE QUARRIES.—Custom-House and Post-Office, Sandusky, O.; Court-House, Savings-Bank, National Bank Buildings, Cleveland; Boody House, Toledo; City Hall, Moffat's Block, Wayne County Bank, Detroit, Mich.; Capitol Building, Lansing; W. G. Fargo Dwelling, Buffalo; Powers' Block, Rochester; Bank Block, Syracuse; State Capitol (interior work), Albany; Custom-House and Post-Office, Ogdensburg; Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish Synagogue, Jones' Block, Fifth Avenue, Fifty-ninth Street, Brooks Bros.' Clothing House, W. B. Astor's Houses, Madison Avenue, New York; Prospect Park Stonework, Brooklyn; U. S. Court and Post-Office, Trenton, N. J.; Princeton College, Elizabeth, N. J.; Academy of Fine Arts, Agricultural College, Philadelphia; Trinity College Buildings, Hartford, Conn.; University Buildings, Easton, Pa.; Palmer Hotel, Pacific Hotel, Bryan Block, Honore Block, Mackino Hotel, Chicago; Board of Trade Buildings, Peoria; Bank Building, Rockford; Custom-House and Post-Office, London, Ontario; D. McInnes & Co.'s Store, Hamilton; Custom-House, University of Toronto, Examining Warehouse, St. James' Cathedral, Toronto; Parliament Building, Ottawa; Windsor Hotel, Molson's Bank, Montreal; Mr. McGreevy's residence, Quebec.

BROWNHELM, O.—(1.) This quarry is situated about 35 miles from Cleveland, three and a half miles from Amherst, and 25 miles from Sandusky; is connected by a siding with the main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, and by a switch with a dock at Vermillion, on Lake Erie; is fully equipped, and gives employment to 145 men. It contains about 95 acres, composed of parts Lots No. 27 and 28 in Brownhelm Township, Loraine Co., together with the necessary rights of way for railway purposes. The equipment consists of three steam engines and boilers and one horse power, operating seven steam derricks and one horse-power derrick, which are all rigged for hoisting with wire rope, one horse-power hoisting gear, seven steam-power hoisting gears, a blacksmith's shop with tools and office, tool house, carpenter's house, a stone dwelling-house, a stone barn, wagon shed, corn house, 13 double houses, two of stone and 11 of wood, six wooden houses, a stone stable, accommodating 13 horses. About 66 acres are in hay and pasture.

(2.) The residue of a term of 20 years in a quarry lease dated 9th May, 1865, from George Bacon to John Worthington, of the northeast part of lot 45 in Brownhelm Township, containing seven or eight acres, known as the Bacon quarry.

(3) The right, title, and interest of the late John Worthington in part of Lot 2, Brownhelm Township, containing 10 90-100 acres, more or less, as described in a deed from Bradley and wife to him, dated 27th June, 1863, and from A. Perry to him dated 18th July, 1863, both recorded in Loraine County records, in Book 18, pages 523-4,—known as the Farnesworth Quarry.

VERMILLION, Ohio.—(4) The harbor on Lake Erie has been dredged, and affords a depth of water ample to float any vessel on the lakes. The dock property consists of Water-Lots Nos. 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, and 218; the necessary rights of way for railway purposes; and 200 FEET OF SOLID DOCK. It is equipped with three steam derricks with steel wire rope, an engine and boiler, three hoisting-gears and building, an office, a boom-hoister, a horse, etc.

(5) Village-Lot 226, fronting on Toledo-st., being 57½x99.

(6) Water-Lot containing about ½ of an acre, commencing at the northeast corner of the river-bridge abutment and running 100 feet east on the line of the north side of the road; thence 150 feet northerly, parallel with the river; thence 100 feet westerly; thence 150 feet southwardly to the place of beginning, subject to a 20-feet roadway on the east side.;

AMHERST, Ohio—(7.) This Quarry, formerly called the Hall Quarry, is about 3½ miles from Brownhelm, something over a mile northeast of Amherst Village, and is connected with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad by a switch. Its blockstone is of first-class quality, many fine buildings having been erected of it exclusively. It produces every grit known in Northern Ohio, and is excelled by none as a grindstone quarry. It is made up of portions of lots 59 and 60 in Amherst Township, and contains about 23 acres. The entire machinery has been in use only a few years, and is in good order. The equipment consists of 1 engine and boiler operating 2 wire-rope rigged derricks and one small grindstone lathe, 1 forty-horse power engine and boiler operating 3 gangs of saws for sawing stone; 1 large lathe for turning grindstones, and 2 derricks, 1 scythe-stone rubbing-bed, 1 office, 1 blacksmith's shop and tools, a tool-house, 5 double and 3 single frame dwelling-houses, 2 hoisting gears, &c., &c.

(8.) Business Office at North Amherst and contents.

(9) The residue of a term of 99 years in a lease dated 30th March, 1865, recorded in Loraine County Records of Leases, page 29, from Henry Mirthe and wife to John Worthington, of a portion of Lot 6 in Amherst Township, containing three acres.

MICHIGAN QUARRY.—(10) This contains about 165 acres at Grindstone City, Huron County, Mich., in Township 19, north of range 13 east, described in a deed from W. H. Cooper and others to John Worthington, recorded in vol. D., p. 467 of Huron County Registrar's office. It is about six miles from Port Austin. The product is the finest cutlery stone found in the United States. For farmers' use this stone has no equal, and finds a ready sale throughout the United States and Canada. The scythe-stones are well known by the brands of "Star," "Huron," etc., and have an enormous sale. The machinery, dock buildings, houses, etc., are new and in the best condition. A salt vein underlies the whole property. There is a dock 1,800 feet long, with an average width of 25 feet, having upon it a store warehouse 50x20. There are four small stone lathes; one large do which turns out grindstones weighing from 2,000 to 6,000 pounds each; one kitchen stone lathe; one scythe-stone factory, containing two gangs of saws; one rubbing-bed; one packing-house; one 45-horse power engine and boiler; four derricks, a blacksmith's shop, 1 double frame dwelling-house, 7 new single dwelling-houses, 1 old do, 1 two-story house, 1 store and office, 1 boarding-house accommodating 40 men, and contents, 1 cow, 5 horses, 20 sheep, 2 carts, 1 lumber wagon, 1 spring wagon, 8 horse cars, 1 frame barn, 300 cords of wood, complement of tools, etc. etc.

The good-will of the business and the manufactured stock on hand will also be sold.

Further particulars, pamphlets, with plans, photographs, abstracts of title, and all details, may be had on application to Worthington & Sons, North Amherst, O.; Hutchins & Campbell, Attorneys-at-Law, Cleveland; A. B. Jenks, 116 Randolph-st., Chicago; J. B. Waldron, Attorney-at-Law, Port Huron, Mich.; Foster, McWilliams & Clarke, Barristers, Toronto; and to

WALTER S. LEE,
SAMUEL PLATT,
JOHN McBEAN,
MARY WORTHINGTON,
Executors and Executrix, Toronto, Canada.

EDUCATIONAL.

ADAMS ACADEMY.

QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D., Chairman of Board of Managers.
WILLIAM R. DIMMOCK, LL. D., Master.

The design of the School is to prepare boys, in the most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nine teachers—all gentlemen of ability and experience.

There is a preparatory class for those too young for the Academy; and the instruction given is careful and systematic, designed to fit the pupils thoroughly for the higher work of the Academy. No pupils are received under 10 years of age.

The Master (with his family) and the Assistant Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and the younger boys have each a separate alcove in a large dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's bedroom.

Boys can also be boarded in private families.

For catalogues address the Master.

PARENTS & GUARDIANS

THE U. S. SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY, for 1876, 210 pages, just issued, is compiled expressly for intending school patrons, wherein may be obtained all the information relating to the better class of scholastic institutions in the country, necessary to the selection of such a one as they may be in search of, without the inconvenience incident to the usual means of collecting the same. Complete List of Schools and Colleges, Description of Location, Railroad and Hotel Facilities, etc.

Map of the United States, showing the exact location of the Schools represented.

Pupil's Railroad Expense from home to the School selected will be paid by this Bureau.

Mailed Free to parents and others having children to educate upon receipt of postage (9 cents). At the office, free. To others not wishing it for the purpose stated, 50 cents. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, National School Bureau, Domestic Building, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York, N. Y.

H. B. BRYANT'S

CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE

And English Training School,

STATE-ST., S. E. COR. WASHINGTON.

Largest institution of the kind in the United States. Thorough instruction. Excellent discipline. Commence at any time. Good boarding places for students who live out of the city. Can select any branches. Address for circulars. H. B. BRYANT, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Academy,

An English and Classical Day School, furnishes thorough and systematic training for pupils of all ages. In the Primary and Intermediate Departments they are carefully instructed in the common branches, and in the Collegiate Department may prepare for business or scientific pursuits, or for admission to any College or University. Native German and French teachers instruct in their respective languages. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages in all departments. Tenth year begins Sept. 11. For circulars address

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal,
11 Eighteenth-st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

Central Park, New York City, for boys and young gentlemen of 7 to 20 years. Boarding and Day School, College, Business, West Point, and Scientific Schools. French, German, and Spanish carefully taught and spoken. Building new, the best of its kind. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 18.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ALLEN'S ACADEMY,

144 and 146 Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av., guarantees that its pupils shall learn. A good day's work is expected every day, and thoroughness is insisted on. Twelve experienced Professors and teachers. Good boarding places near the school. A limited number of boys received into the family of the President.

IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D., President,
No. 663 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FIELD CLASS IN ZOOLOGY.

A field class in Zoology under the supervision of O. S. WESTCOTT, of the Chicago High School, will be formed at Lake Forest Academy on Saturday morning, Sept. 16, to be continued each Saturday through the fall and again in the spring. Persons not connected with the Academy can be enrolled as members of the class on the payment of a merely nominal sum by applying to A. R. SABIN, Principal.

MISS PEIRCE & MISS LAWRENCE

Will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Girls at their residence, No. 78 Mount Vernon-st., Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1876.

Special facilities are offered for the study of French and German.

A few home pupils received. For circulars, etc., address as above.

Select the Best School for Your Boys.

The Irving Institute, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 12. Thorough instruction and training. The following gentlemen are patrons of the School: B. P. Fairchild, 342 West 57th-st., New York; Mr. O. Chanute, Chief Engineer Erie Railway, New York; the Rev. George M. Stone, D.D., Tarrytown, N. Y. Circulars from

A. ARMAGNAC, Principal.

MADAME O. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

ROCKFORD SEMINARY.

Superior facilities for the instruction of young ladies in the classics, sciences, modern languages, fine arts, and music. Twenty-sixth College year opens Sept. 21. Examinations on the 20th. Applications should be addressed at once to MISS ANNA P. SILL, Rockford, Ill.

Charlier Institute for Young Ladies,

167 Madison-av., New York,

Will reopen September 26. A few boarders will be taken. Pupils prepared for the Harvard Examinations for Women. Circulars can be had on application, or at Putnam's. Mlle. SOPHIE LENZ and Professor M. J. DRENNAN, Principals.

M'lle C. BROUSSAIS

Will reopen her French and English School on September 18, at 564 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by M'lle M. BROUSSAIS, Miss JEFFERS, and other competent teachers. The Primary Department opens on September 4.

Mass. Institute of Technology.

New department of Practical Mechanism. Tuition, $125 a year. For President's report upon Russian system of shop instruction, and particulars, apply to SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York, reopens Sept. 27. Dr. Irving's class in the Study of the History of the Fine Arts, begins in November.

NORTH SIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 308 Chicago-av.

Term opens Sept. 25, 1876.

Address or apply daily, 12 to 2 p. m.

CECIL BARNES, A. B., Master.

MEDEMOISELLE D' OREMIEULX AND MISS Keith (well known formerly as Mrs. McCauley's School), French and English boarding and day school for young ladies reopens Sept. 25, No. 277 Madison-av., New York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nyack-on-Hudson; beautiful situation, pleasant rooms, course of study full and thorough. Miss J. E. Johnson (late Principal Wells College) Lady Principal. Albert Wells, A. M., Principal.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER the direction of Miss Kirkland, reopens Sept. 13 at 287 Huron-st. Boys under 10 years of age admitted to the preparatory and infant classes.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL, GERMANTOWN, Pa.—The fall session of 1876 will open Wednesday, Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principal.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Batavia, N. Y.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE!!

CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water,

At the late fire of Hall, Garrison & Co., New York. $50,000 worth of Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, to be sold at Appraiser's value, which is 50 per cent below first cost. Sale to continue from day to day until closed out, at

168 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

STEAM HEATING.

Thoroughness, Convenience, Economy

IN

HEATING,

Brought to a remarkable perfection by

CRANE, BREED & CO.,

683-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Corner Broad and Chestnut-sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS

IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

Terms $2.50 to $4.00 per day, according to time and and location of rooms.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 113 Lake-st., Chicago.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFre'p'rt, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
aFre'p'rt, Rockf'rd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Accom'odation	* 3:45 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:30 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:05 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:50 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 a. m.	5:00 p. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 3:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:32 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 9:55 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted)	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily (Sundays excepted)	10 a. m.
Saturdays Boat don't leave until	11½ p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Tuesday and Friday	7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday	9 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 127 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, Graduate of the Reformed School of Medicine, (no mercury) indisputably the longest established and only Scientific Specialist in the city, and is the most successful practitioner for curing the diseases he advertises to treat, all PRIVATE, CHRONIC, and URINARY DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHT LOSSES, IMBECILITY, LOST MANHOOD, loss of MEMORY, MENTAL LASSITUDE, DESPONDENCY, Impaired Sight, Nervous Debility, permanently cured. His institution is the largest of the kind in the Northwest. Every convenience for patients. LADIES requiring delicate attention, call or write. Home and board for patients. Persons afflicted with long-standing, intricate, obscure or complicated complaints, or those having failed to find relief elsewhere, are particularly invited to call or write. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Dr. Olin is the oldest specialist in the city; has thoroughly mastered his profession. The most inveterate cases yield to his treatment. His patients are numbered by the thousands, and immediate relief is the universal verdict.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. 256 PAGES; information for everybody. Mysteries of the Sexual System; discoveries in reproduction; how to be happy. Price 50 cents. Book 64 pages for 2 stamps, at office DR. OLIN. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,

175 S. Clark-st., cor. of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. William F. Cody, alias Buffalo Bill, arrived at the Tremont House, from the Yellowstone country, en route to Rochester, N. Y.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 62 degrees; 10 a. m., 63; 12 m., 60; 3 p. m., 62; 8 p. m., 60. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.86; 8 p. m., 29.99.

The second Gospel training-meeting for Moody and Sankey's inquiry meetings was held last night in Lower Farwell Hall. There was again a large attendance, and the religious fervor evinced was, if anything, more intense than at the first meeting.

Upon a drunken man who was towed into the Central Station last evening was found a pawn-ticket for a valuable gold watch, Howard movement, and, as it has every appearance of having been stolen, persons who have lost any such article are requested to call at the Central Station.

About 8 o'clock last evening a German named Henry Hoffenstedt, residing at No. 310 Noble street, while preparing to go to church, was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing, in which he soon afterward died. Dr. Quagler, who was called in to attend him, pronounces the cause hemorrhage of the lungs.

A horse attached to a pop-wagon owned by Lang Bros., and driven by one of the proprietors, yesterday undertook to demolish the Tilden organ on the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, but only got as far as the lamp-post where it "went to pieces," and abandoned the undertaking.

Andrew Healey, of No. 171 West Indiana street, while in a somnambulistic state arose from his bed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and walking out upon the veranda of the second story fell from off it to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, receiving injuries from which it is feared he cannot recover.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company of New York City have set the coal-dealers of Chicago a good example in starting their business in this city by erecting a building to cover their coal and keep it clean and dry in all seasons. Their immense rion shed at the Indiana street bridge is what has long been needed in Chicago.

An old man hailing from Ripon, Wis., and giving the name of Norman Warner, who has been loafing about police stations for the past week, in consequence of having been swindled out of his all, $60, at the Northwestern depot, was last evening sent home, the railroad authorities kindly consenting to furnish him a pass.

All Odd-Fellows arriving in Chicago by the trains from Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, and other jurisdictions, will find the Odd-Fellows' headquarters at the Gardner House, Michigan avenue and Jackson street. Committees will meet the train. Excursion tickets can only be obtained at No. 112 Randolph street. S. L. Hurst is Secretary.

Architect J. J. Egan was married yesterday morning to Miss Maggie O'Shea, a sister of Mrs. E. F. Dore, at St. Mary's Church, on Wabash avenue. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Father Egan, of Howard, Ill., a brother of the groom, and the Rev. Father Noonan. The happy couple left immediately for the East, intending to visit the Exposition during the honeymoon.

It was anticipated that at the Plymouth Church sociable last evening the Rev. W. A. Bartlett would explain his intentions in regard to the acceptance or rejection of the call which he has recently received from Indianapolis. He failed to do so, however, owing, perhaps, to the small attendance, and perhaps to the fact that he had not as yet made any decision in the matter. The weather prevented many of the church people from being present.

Upon the arrival of the 6:30 Stock-Yard train at the Illinois Central Depot Wednesday evening, John Schaeffer, an employe of the road, while attempting to get off the cars, was thrown under them and sustained very serious injuries. Three cuts on the head, the upper lip severed from the face, and innumerable bruises upon the back, legs, and arms, preclude his recovery for some time. He is 38 years of age, and has a family in rather destitute circumstances at No. 409 West Superior street.

The ladies of the Chicago Hospital Fruit-Mission held their regular monthly meeting yesterday. Some business of importance only to the Association was transacted. It was then reported that during the past month large quantities of fruit and preserves, together with at least 1,500 bouquets, had been distributed among the inmates of the various hospitals of the city and county. Some money had been raised by individual solicitation and contribution of the members, and the work goes charitably on.

On the morning of the 13th an extra train on the Pennsylvania Railroad struck two cows, and tossed their carcasses under the Washington Express passing at the moment. The extra was thrown from the track, knocking off the cars of the express. The wreck was a bad one, and before it could cleared 35 trains had assembled to aid the confusion. These trains contained over 20,000 people, who growled characteristically at the delay. "I'm from Chicago," growled one old fellow, delayed like the rest, "and I tell you I'll hate a cow as long as I live. One of the beasts started the fire that ruined me, and now two of them seek to take my life. It's too much for human resistance, I tell you."

Thomas F. Cook, formerly the keeper of the "Round-of-Beef" House on West Madison street, and more recently the keeper of a similar institution on Cottage Grove avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, shot himself at 9:30 yesterday morning, with suicidal intent. The bullet penetrated the head below the right ear, the ball lodging in the base of the brain. He was attended by Drs. Taylor, Sawyer, and Redding, but in spite of all they could do for him he died at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family of two children in fair circumstances. Drink and consequent reverses in business, are the supposed cause of this and an unsuccessful attempt made some time ago.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Among those who registered at the Grand Pacific last evening was Judge W. S. Kuy Kerdall, of Cheyenne. The Judge is on his way to the Continent, but will be in Chicago again after his trip East, and will be glad to see any who may contemplate a residence in the Black Hills country. At present, under the uncertainty which exists as to just where the Indians may drop next, he does not feel inclined to urge people to move themselves and their possessions, but looks for a steady tide of emigration westward next spring. He reports mining operations in the Black Hills as highly satisfactory, and instances the fact that since June half a million dollars in gold dust has come from the Hills into the banks at Cheyenne. The Judge does not entertain any favorable views of the Agency Indians, and instances their treachery in sallying out and attacking settlers, robbing and murdering them, turning loose their stock, and then returning, with every appearance of virtue on their countenances, to the military posts where, in collusion with some of the officers, they divide the spoils. The Judge is of the opinion that Sitting Bull and his forces have gone north into the British Possessions with their squaws and pappooses, and thinks the only way to conquer the Indians is to wear them out, as they will not be apt to concentrate soon. He says the Western people are simply disgusted as the gigantic fizzle known as the campaign against the Indians, and that they attribute the failure to lack of forces at the first engagement with the red devils, and to the subsequent management of the campaign by Crook and Terry.

THE COURTS.

MICHAEL EVANS.

It seems to be the fashion now to be a defaulter, and Mike Evans, the late Town Collector of South Chicago, is claimed to be just in style. A suit was brought against him yesterday on his official bond for the use of the town authorities to recover from his bondsmen the amount he has failed to pay over. The bondsmen are B. G. Caulfield, A. W. Edwards, J. H. McAvoy, Pat M. Cleary, J. O. Rutter, Thomas P. Tallman, R. E. Goodell, and Patrick O'Neill, and the amount of the bond is $8,450,092. The declaration, which is technically by the people of the State of Illinois for the use of the Town of South Chicago, sets out that on the 14th of last December Evans began his collections, and received in all $1,067,148.47. For doing this he was to receive 2 per cent on the amount collected, provided that all excess over $1,500 should be paid into the Town Treasury. He has, however, retained 2 per cent on the full amount, making an excess of $19,842.85 over the $1,500 due him. He has also kept $10,330.52 of town taxes, making a total deficiency of $30,173.37, which he has failed to pay over. There has been paid, however, the sum of $4,862.15 to R. T. Lincoln, the Town Supervisor, so that the actual deficiency is $25,465.87, and to recover this amount the present suit is brought.

DIVORCES.

Solon H. Rugg filed a bill against his wife Josephine yesterday, charging that she had forgotten her vows of faithfulness, and praying for a divorce.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will not have a jury until the middle of November, so as to give the jurors a full opportunity to vote at the coming Presidential election.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Pomus Greene, of South Bend, filed a bill against Eben F. Runyan, Flora R. Runyan, C. S. Waller, J. G. Read, George H. Warner, Alvin M. Miller, the Mercantile Trust Company, S. S. Peebles, Peter Keiting, Ivon Bauwens, William K. Wells, and R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of Runyan, to foreclose a trust deed for $4,000 on Sub-Lot 2, of Lot 4, of E. F. Runyan's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 4, in the Assessor's Division of the E. ½ of Block 45, Sec. 7, 39, 14.

Frank A. McClure sued Elisha Gray, Jacob S. Curtis, Josiah W. Preston, T. R. Willard, and E. H. Plummer for $1,000. The same party sued J. S. Curtis, Elisha Gray, Josiah Preston, and T. R. Willard for a like amount.

A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, began a suit in debt for $7,500 against William Gilman; another for $10,000 against James P. Dugan, James S. Case, and Harry D. Spears; a third for $15,000 against Thomas S. Dobbins; a fourth for $18,700 against John A. Logan; a fifth for $45,500 against Chauncey T. Bowen; a sixth for $3,000 against Lyman Trumbull; a seventh for $32,000 against Elijah, Henry A., and Albert E. Warren, and James F. Reeney; an eighth for $3,000 against Ida E. Lindley.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against F. C. Hoppe and F. Harmoning, doing business as Hoppe & Co. at Geneseo, by Field, Benedict & Co., on a claim for $845.58. The charges are that the debtors have preferred certain creditors, and have made divers assignments with intent to delay the operation of the Bankrupt law; that the debtors were insolvent when they made such transfers; and that Hoppe has concealed himself from petitioners. A rule to show cause Sept. 25 was issued.

The case of R. M. Hooley was referred to the Register for final report.

The Assignee of Lord & Watson was authorized to sell the stock of the bankrupts at 50 cents on the dollar.

The creditors of Kopsell & Whitely failed to select an Assignee yesterday, and the matter was certified to the Judge for determination.

The creditors of James Wiley & Co. held a meeting yesterday, and they voted to accept the composition of 25 per cent offered by the bankrupts.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Charles J. Singer began a suit for $4,000 against Samuel Beers.

John S. Henry filed a petition against Charles W. Rigdon and others asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $6,290 on Rigdon's property on the northeast corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street.

CIRCUIT COURT.

C. C. Holton, Receiver of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, filed a bill yesterday against C. C. P. Holden, William H. Holden, Louise Holden, Joseph S. Reynolds, R. P. Reynolds, D. G. Cole, Cornelia G. Manzy, Elias Greenebaum, and Gerhard Foreman, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on Lot 4, Block 21, in the School Section Addition to Chicago.

Joel H. Wicker commenced a suit in trespass against Alexander Miller, laying damages at $20,000.

A. H. Gunn, for the use of C. L. Gunn, began a suit in debt for $25,000 damages against Jonah R. Taylor and Abraham Snydam.

G. W. Hinckley & Co. filed a distress warrant against James Coombs and A. L. Park, to recover $1,428.10 due for back rent.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Joseph E. Montose pleaded guilty to larceny, and took one year in the Penitentiary.

Martin Mullen pleaded guilty to burglary, and was given three years in the Penitentiary.

John Saniska was tried for larceny, and acquitted.

Henry Melzelbrocker was tried for larceny, found guilty, and sentence was suspended.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—38, 39, 47, 56, 58, 60 to 74, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44 to 48, 50, 51, 52, 55 to 60, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—28, 29, 31. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—No court until Monday.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Bowers S. Chace vs. Lewis W. Beck, $3,809.—Same vs. Same, $3,810.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—George S. Tibbetts vs. Charles S. Burdick, $810.77.—W. H. Park vs. Charles M. Smith, $12,746.58.—Peter M. Field et al. vs. George Viohl, $185.94.—Joseph Stein vs. Peter Petz, $230.30.—Robert McClelland, use Chicago Canal & Dock Company, vs. Nelson DeGolyer, $1,741.05.—R. B. Barnes, use C. H. McCormick et al., vs. Richard Evans, $166.66, and vs. Michael Smith, $110.—W. C. Egan vs. Samuel J. Walker, $5,916.63.—Theodore B. Elliott vs. Same, $13,893.—James E. Tyler, Trustee, &c., vs Mary A. Bishop, $2,788.80.—Fidelity Savings Bank vs. Guidon S. Hubbard, $3,683.30.—D. H. Call et al. vs. Samuel B. Smith, $1,969.77.—Nelson S. Isherwood et al. vs. Simon Adler and Abraham Oettinger, $163.45.—Dennis Norton vs. George A. Morehouse, $396.47.—Charles H. Burrage et al. vs. Albert A. Tripp, $207.50.—Franklin Woolen Company vs. Joseph Beach and N. A. Morse, $306.31.—O. P. Chase et al. vs. National Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $836.25.—John Stephens, use, etc., vs. Charles J. Hull, John B. Lyon, and D. K. Carter; verdict, $1,823.25, and motion for new trial.—Joseph Sherwin vs. Martin O'Neill, $124.76, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Daniel A. Walsh vs. James Dillon; verdict, $476.33, and motion for new trial.

GAS.

MR. WATKINS' PROPOSITION.

An adjourned meeting of the Special and Standing Committees on Gas of the City Council was held at the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, Ald. Throop in the chair, and present Alds. Rawleigh, Aldrich, McCrea, McAuley, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Thompson, O'Brien, Cullerton, and Sommer. Ald. Cullerton read the following proposition:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago: The Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company, in consideration of the financial embarrassment of the City of Chicago, and for the purpose of contributing toward the relief of these embarrassments in one matter of necessary city expense, but without prejudice to the rights of the Company under its present contract with the city, except as herein expressly waived, makes and submits for your action the following propositions respecting the furnishing of gas for street-lamps in the North and South Divisions of the city, the city supplying the lamps and burners as heretofore, and keeping them in repair, and the city also providing for lighting, cleaning, thawing, and putting out the lamps, as under existing contract:

First—The Company offers to supply the street-lamps within the divisions of the city aforesaid with gas for the sum of $1.75 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Second—The Company will furnish gas for the public offices and tunnels in the above-named divisions for the sum of $1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

In case this proposal is accepted, it is understood that settlements and payments shall be made quarterly, and at the times specified in the existing contract between the city and the Company.

This proposal, if accepted, shall take effect on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, and continue in force during and until the 1st day of May, A. D. 1877, being a period of eight months.

Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to impair or invalidate the existing contract between the city and this Company.

E. T. WATKINS, President.

MR. BILLINGS.

Ald. Throop, being asked if he had received anything from the West Side Company, read the following:

A. G. Throop, Chairman Special Committee on Gas: The People's Gas-Light and Coke Company are entirely willing, if the city so desires, to change the existing contract between it and the city so as to provide for burners of capacity less than five feet per hour, and to receive pay per post instead of the mode provided by the present contract, the basis of such change to be arranged upon fair and reasonable terms. Should the city desire to make the change suggested, the Gas Company will confer with any authorized agents of the city as to the terms of such change.

H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.

Ald. Throop said he thought that this was about the best the Committee could do.

Ald. Rawleigh thought that the only way was to make $1.50 per 1,000 the ultimatum, and if it was not agreed to by the Gas Companies, then go ahead and light the streets with oil.

Ald. Sweeney said he would prefer not to see the streets lighted at all rather than lighted with oil.

Ald. McAuley said that he had been informed that Mr. Goudy, Mr. Beckwith, and other lawyers, had pronounced the Company's contract with the city good. He had also been informed by a person whom be considered good authority that the cost of lighting a lamp for a year, with a three-foot burner, would be $17.62, with gas at $2.50 per thousand, and $10.96 with gas at $1.50 per thousand. He commented on this in view of the $21 proposition submitted.

Ald. Sweeney moved that the Committee report the whole matter back to the Council without any recommendation whatever. Carried unanimously, and the Committee then adjourned.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

WHERE IS THE BALANCE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The protracted fight over the Normal School is discreditable to the county, and the late action of the Commissioners in returning to the Board of Education Messrs. Lewis and Harms, and thus continuing the lock, reflects little credit on that body.

The insane and dogged zeal with which Mr. Lewis advocates the continuance of Mr. Wentworth as Principal can hardly be accounted for on the ground of superior qualifications, when the opponents of Mr. W. offer to unite on any qualified man who may be presented by the other side.

The secret may rest in some complications resulting from the manner in which the Normal was established at Englewood, and its management since; all best known, doubtless, to Messrs. Lewis and Wentworth.

From 1869 to 1873 the Township Treasurer's books of School District No. 2, at Englewood, show $88,525.33 of bonds issued by Mr. Lewis and paid out of money raised by tax on said District No. 2; while but $13,217.75 of the proceeds of said bonds ever passed through the hands of said Treasurer, as shown by his books. This, as it will be seen, leaves a balance of $75,307.58, about which all the books are silent.

It is urged that the books of the Clerk down to the great fire were burned. But this would be unimportant, provided the business had been legally done, by passing the money resulting from the sale of the bonds through the Township Treasurer, as the law required; as neither his books nor vouchers were destroyed.

It is possible that Mr. Wentworth might be able to assist the recollection of Mr. L. in regard to the use of some portion, at least, of the $75,307.58 for the commendable purpose of locating the Normal School, and especially in reference to the purchase of furniture for Mr. W.'s dwelling-houses,—as it will be remembered that, when requested to explain in a public meeting, Mr. L.'s memory failed him.

It has not been generally supposed that the Cook County Normal was established for the primary benefit of Mr. Wentworth, or for the exclusive control of him and his personal friends, and it is not believed that Mr. Lewis, as a member of the County Board, truly represents the County of Cook in his blind and dogged adherence to the fortunes of Mr. W., or in his ungentlemanly abuse of such men as Prof. Phelps.

For many years Mr. W. has drawn from the county $3,600 annually, which is, to say the least, a very liberal allowance for a man of his calibre, in addition to which he has received from School District No. 2, during the same time, a very considerable sum of money, either legally or illegally, paid to or for him by his friend Mr. Lewis, as Clerk of said district.

As the Normal is intended as an institution established for the public benefit, and not as a place where cormorants may fatten, it behooves the County Board to put it in charge of the best talent available.

An investigation into the Ring machinery set in motion to continue the control of the school in the Wentworth Ring would prove a nauseating dose, and a careful examination of the affairs of that Ring in connection with School District No. 2 might furnish an interesting page in history.

SUMMARY.

Bonds paid by Township Treasurer	$88,525.33
Proceeds of bonds paid to him	13,217.75
Balance blank	$75,307.58

OFFSET TO ABOVE.

Locating Normal. Aiding Mr. Wentworth to build and furnish his dwellings—"can't say how much"—and some small amounts for the Forty-seventh Street School lot, &c., &c.

The foregoing financial exhibit is taken from the books of the Treasurer, and the most rigid examination of the same as to their accuracy is respectfully challenged. Yours,

INVESTIGATOR.

WESTERN AVENUE.

WORKING FOR THAT SEWER.

An adjourned meeting of citizens residing on and near Western avenue, and desirous of procuring a sewer on that street, was held last evening in Campbell Hall, corner Van Buren street and Campbell avenue, Mr. E. H. Jeffries in the chair. It appears that the sewer on Western avenue is completed from the river to Fourteenth street, and that an appropriation has been made to continue the ditch north as far as Harrison street; but the $17,000 necessary for the latter part of the work is not to be reached except in the shape of certificates given by the Board of Public Works, and payable in one year without interest. The object of the movement, of which last evening's meeting was a part, is to get the certificates disposed of, so that the sewer may at once be built.

Ex-Ald. Campbell, from a Committee on Finance, reported that he had seen several people from whom he expected to obtain subscriptions, but none of them had taken hold.

Mr. S. W. Rawson, from the Executive Committee, reported the form of a certificate which the Board would issue, and said he would take $5,000 worth of them himself.

Mr. George Cadwell reported that he had not met with fair success in getting subscriptions, and was confident of securing subscribers to $1,000 worth of certificates.

Mr. Rawson said that he had no doubt the whole sum of $12,000—beside his own subscription—could be placed if a subscription of, say, $500 was raised to pay the interest, and then work could commence at once. He would take it upon himself to promise that, if the persons interested would secure $1,000 subscription to the certificates and $500 for interest, he would see the sewer put in.

Mr. Cadwell reported that he had taken $65 subscription for interest. Additional sums were then called out by the gentlemen present until about $200 was raised, when the matter was relegated to a committee consisting of Messrs. Wright, Cadwell, Sage, Medbury, Hunt, Hagar, and Rawson. Mr. Cadwell was elected Treasurer of the fund.

Mr. Rawson explained that the contractor had been spoken to about holding a portion of the certificates, and would probably agree to do so. If he did so agree, the speaker said he had so much confidence in the efforts of the Committee, that he would take it upon himself to announce to them that the work on the sewer would begin at once—probably Monday. The announcement was greeted with much cheering and general satisfaction.

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the same place.

THE EXPOSITION.

A GLOOMY DAY.

At the Exposition yesterday there were one or two excursion parties and a sprinkling of citizens, but they were well scattered through the building, and there was not much of a showing of crowd. The flying clouds and the dashing rain have militated sadly against a wild and enthusiastic throng so far, though, were it fair, the display would draw better than any previous effort. There is enough to attract, notwithstanding a certain awkwardness of disposition in certain of the departments, and, taking the affair upon the whole, perhaps the effect is creditable. Affairs appeared rather desolate yesterday, and the cloudy, damp weather loaned its influence to the visitors. There appeared to be a lack of interest in the whole outfit that was depressing. There was a little better light on the pictures than on the previous day, but that was all.

The management complain of the weather. They say the show will continue until sunny days set in, if it takes all next summer. There is a commendable disposition to make the Exposition a success, and the lack so far is attributable to that superannuated old ass, Probs. Next week Studebaker will come with his whole force, some 1,500 to 2,000 in number, to visit the show. Other excursions are forming, and there will probably be exciting times during the next 10 days.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $2,451.

License receipts yesterday were about $500.

There are now 476 prisoners in the Bridewell.

The Committee on Local Assessments is called to meet at 4 p. m. to-day in the City Clerk's office.

Commissioner J. K. Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, was 60 years of age yesterday.

The police and firemen will draw June salaries to-day. The Health Department were paid yesterday.

Should the powers that be grant but three days of good weather, the exterior of the house on the crib will be completed.

The Treasurer yesterday paid to the Merchants' National Bank of this city $150,000 wherewith to meet the interest on the water bonds.

Some of the Aldermen are considering the propriety of adjourning the Council for two weeks. Many of the members are desirous of visiting the Centennial.

The number of applications to the Mayor for relief and transportation is constantly increasing. Many of the applicants are deserving people, and a large portion of them are from other cities.

The coal-bill for the month of August for the North Side pumping-works was $10,013; 1,997 is the number of tons of coal used, and the pay-roll for the employes of the institution shows indebtedness amounting to $2,277.

Ald. Lengacher will, as soon as he can get a chance, introduce in the Council a resolution to fix the compensation of the judges of election at $4. Assistant-Corporation Counsel Adams has investigated the matter of pay for judges and clerks, and finds that under the old charter the judges were to receive $3 per day, and that no provision is made in the new charter for any compensation whatever, but that the Council may, by resolution or ordinance, allow a certain sum as payment for the service.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the sale of the Lake-Front met yesterday at the office of Ald. Aldrich, who occupied the chair. There was considerable discussion and but little action, the Committee holding that, until Congress had passed in some definite way upon the right of the city to sell the property, nothing could be done. The Chairman, however, was instructed to draw up a report in which there may be a resolution calling for the sale of the property as soon as such action can satisfactorily be taken.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

County Court Monday.

The indicted County Commissioners are getting ready for their trial on the 26th.

The County Collector yesterday sold for taxes the delinquent property in the Town of Cicero.

The Sheriff yesterday filed his quarterly diet-bill with the Clerk of the County Board. It foots up $5,139.40.

Dan O'Hara's cards announcing him as a candidate for Sheriff made their first appearance around the building yesterday.

Col. Cleary is still urging the necessity of building an elevator at the north end of the new Hospital for the conveyance of patients to the wards.

The County Collector levied on the property of R. Jacobs, William Ginn, and the Wilmington Star Coal Company, at Nos. 365, 161, and 78 Chicago avenue; and Fred Johnson, No. 160 West Erie street; and McDonald's, No. 544 Lake street.

The Confederate office-holders were yesterday busy levying a tax upon one another, and such others as they could, to uniform the boys for the display to-morrow evening. So far, Sheriff Agnew has been the most liberal contributor, having donated twenty uniforms to each ward in the city.

Louis Multog, an old county contractor, is the latest Democratic candidate for County Commissioner on the West Side. He is indorsed heartily by the majority of the present Board, and, coupling this with the fact that he knows everybody, he says he has no doubt about getting the nomination and subsequently being elected.

The Committee on Equalization yesterday received a dispatch from the Hon. R. P. Derickson, member of the State Board, informing them that their proposed visit to Springfield would be fruitless on account of the State Board having adjourned over until Monday. The Committee, as a consequence, did not go down last evening, but will go Monday.

The Grand Jury divided its time yesterday between the hearing of petty jail and complaint cases. It appears to be acting on the suggestion of the Court in reference to carefully examining into all cases, and, as a consequence, is wasting a great deal of time. The probabilities are that the business already mapped out will hold the jury another week. Dave Thornton was among the witnesses yesterday in an attempt to secure the indictment of the *Evening Journal* for libel.

CRIMINAL.

Complaint was yesterday lodged with Capt. Ellis against the character of the parties occupying No. 9 North Carpenter street.

Lizzie Deal, a seamstress, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 by Justice Foote for stealing clothing from the house of Policeman Repsdorf, No. 10 Peck court.

Hattie Fitzgerald, a young girl 16 years of age, formerly living at the house of Mrs. Scribner, of No. 196 Michigan avenue, was arrested yesterday at Hyde Park by Sergt. Ryan. She had in her possession $150 worth of clothing stolen from her mistress.

Henry F. Cohn, a fugitive from justice in Milwaukee, was arrested yesterday by the West Twelfth street police. It is said that Cohn stole $140 from his employers, and at their expense he is to be returned to Milwaukee to suffer the penalty of his misdemeanor.

Michael Madden, who stabbed John D. Ward and John Boyle in a saloon brawl at No. 489 South Clark street last Saturday evening, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500 by Justice Summerfield. The case was continued indefinitely, Ward not being able to appear in court yet.

Clothing thieves have commenced their fall campaign. Yesterday a fellow giving the name of Henry F. Smith was caught stealing a $25 coat from Jacob Best's store, Nos. 76 and 78 West Monroe street. The proprietor held him until the arrival of the police. In the North Division Frank Bolen made away with a pair of pants belonging to J. D. Russ, of No. 104 Michigan street.

The midnight prowlers transferred their mysterious doings to the North Division last evening, and the result is that Peter Klein, saloon-keeper at No. 97 Kinzie street, complains of the loss by burglars of two boxes of cigars, a fine revolver, and a small amount of cash. H. A. Regensburg, located at No. 34 on the same thoroughfare, also complains of the loss of $100 worth of cigars and a small amount of currency. Both jobs were evidently done by the same gang.

J. W. Lambert, of Oak Park, came to town yesterday to see the Exposition, and while standing at the corner of Clark and Madison streets during the afternoon saw a horse driven by that closely resembled one which was stolen from him last December. Officer Hermann was called to track up the driver, and finally arrested him and locked him up at the Chicago Avenue Station, where he gave the name of John Burke. Mr. Lambert positively identifies the animal as his property.

The colored janitor at the Madison Street Station played 'possum yesterday in an interesting conversation between two sneak thieves, and gleaned sufficient information to implicate a fellow named Louis Butler in the robbery of Martin Henry of No. 324 South May street, which occurred in the rear of No. 136 West Madison street, several days ago. Detective Flynn followed up the clew thus given, and soon had Butler safe behind the bars of a cell, and Henry's watch and chain in safe keeping.

Collector Adam Rose, of the Third District, presented Louis Stephan, of Dixon, Ill., to Commissioner Hoyne with his compliments in the shape of an affidavit, charging Stephan with carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor-dealer without paying special tax, upon the complaint of Louis L. Woodville. Woodville called upon Stephan and desired to purchase 10 gallons of whisky to sell at a camp-meeting. Stephan declined to sell that amount, as he had no license except as a retailer. Woodville then purchased enough of the ardent, in two-gallon lots, to fill a 10-gallon keg, which he had conveniently near. Mr. Woodville failed to find a ready market for his "hardware" at the camp-meeting, else why should he omit to settle his bill at Stephan's, although often solicited? He seems, however, to have been awakened to a realizing sense of the lost condition of dealers in whisky, for he went straighway to the Collector, after being dunned, and "laid down" on Mr. Stephan. The evidence before Mr. Hoyne yesterday afternoon failed to show any intent to defraud the revenue on Stephan's part, and the Commissioner discharged him. The Government has to pay witness fees and mileage to the dirtiest kind of an informer all the same.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The German and German-English classes of Prof. Groh will meet to-night, at 8 o'clock, in the Athenæum lecture-room, No. 65 Washington street.

The ninth South Park concert by the Great Western Light-Guard Band, under the direction of Joseph Clander, will be given Saturday from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock p. m.

D. W. Whittle will conduct the noon-day prayer-meeting to-day at No. 150 Madison street. Subject: "This One Thing I Do." Mr. George C. Stebbins, of Boston, who has come on to organize a choir for the Moody and Sankey meetings, will be present and have charge of the singing.

The Union College of Law opens to-day at 9 o'clock, at 77 Clark street, with an examination of applicants for admission to the senior class, occupying to-day and to-morrow, preliminary to the general opening of the College for regular exercises Monday. Leonard Swett will lecture Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock on "Greek Law, Greek Lawyers, and Greek Courts," delivering the first of a series on that subject. Tuesday afternoon C. C. Bonney, Esq., will lecture on "The Law as the Science of the Just and the Unjust." Wednesday afternoon Dr. N. S. Davis will deliver the first of a course of 25 weekly lectures on "Medical Jurisprudence." Thursday and Friday C. C. Bonney, Esq., will lecture on "The Law as the Science of Human Experience, Fundamental Principles Expressed in Maxims," and on "The Origin and Development of Civil Government."

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

One of the discharged firemen of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad drew a pistol on one of the new men near the depot Wednesday evening, but he mistook his man; he was himself knocked down and his revolver taken from him. He may congratulate himself upon getting off with so light a punishment.

Wednesday evening a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern switch engine blew out its whistle near Twenty-sixth street and delayed the Rock Island dummy about twenty minutes. It was finally piloted on to a side-track and left.

WASHINGTON.

The Interoceanic Canal Project—Success of the New Loan—Negotiations for a New Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Mr. Leon Droullet, the distinguished French engineer and Secretary of the French Geographical Society, arrived here yesterday on a mission to secure aid for a complete survey of the Central American Isthmus, with a view of building an interoceanic ship canal. He called to-day upon officers at the Navy and War Departments and presented his views, but was astonished to learn, for the first time, that officers of the navy have, at various times during the last 25 years, thoroughly explored that whole region from Tehuantepec to the Bay of Cupica, and over nearly 40 proposed routes. He presented a pamphlet containing the proceedings of the meeting of the Societe de Geographie last May, in which are reported remarks made by Mr. Ferdinand Lessops, who adivises a complete survey of this isthmus to find a location for a canal which can be built without lock. The Interoceanic Canal Commission reported to the President last fall in favor of the Nicaragua route, and one of the members at least advocates the adoption of a treaty looking to its construction, based on the principles of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1854. A Minister from Nicaragua has been appointed to treat with this country on the subject, and will probably arrive before the meeting of Congress.

The Treasury Department is informed that the subscription to the new loan already largely exceeds the $40,000,000 taken by the Syndicate. It is expected that the entire amount of the bonds of this issue will be taken before the Syndicate option expires, March 1.

The Centennial visitors are relic-hunters. The Speaker's desk of the House of Representatives has been nearly chipped to pieces.

The work of withdrawing the 5 and 6 per cent bonds deposited by National Banks to secure circulation still continues. To-day $600,000 of the funded loan of 1881 were withdrawn, and new 4½ per cents substituted.

Congressman Walker, of Virginia, has purchased Gen. Belknap's residence for $30,000.

Col. W. A. Cook, Babcock's counsel, says that Emery Storrs will have nothing to do with the defense of Babcock, and that he alone will direct it, though he may have several assistants. To-day a number of subpœnas were sent out by the defense, many of those who were during the previous trial of the safe-burglary conspiracy witnesses for the prosecution being among those summoned.

It is certain that negotiations are pending for a new treaty with Great Britain which will be chiefly devoted to extradition. It is understood that the initial steps have been taken by Great Britain. It is safe to say that in any new treaty which may be submitted, Great Britain will be bound to place the United States officials upon the same footing with her own. This has not been the case under the treaty which is now abandoned.

MATRIMONIAL SENSATIONS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 12.—The other day, a locomotive throttle-puller entered a coach of the Chicago & Northwestern Road at Cedar Rapids, in company with a pretty, light-hearted maiden. The twain were bound for Marshalltown, and their object was matrimony. The maiden was all smiles, and the expectant husband wore a self-satisfied air. Scarcely had the train started when another maiden joined the two, and, without the formality of an introduction, seated herself beside the man, and proceeded at once to remind him of a little prior matrimonial engagement he had made with her. In most positive terms she informed him that the business he was just then engaged in couldn't be carried out while she was around, and she had come to stay. He could not get a chance to say a word to the astounded little maid who sat on the other side of him; but she kept up a vigorous thinking, and finally asked him that, if he cared anything about her, to put that other woman out of the coach. The scene then got interesting, and the passengers were hugely enjoying the episode. The fellow stood the cross-fire until the train reached Belle Plaine, when he whispered to maid No. 1 that he would take intruder No. 2 into the station-house and leave her; and No. 1 was happy once more. But, when the train started, her would-be husband failed to appear, and that was the last she saw of him. She went to Marshalltown, where she stopped at a hotel, penniless and forsaken. To the landlord she told her tale, whereupon he provided her with means to return to her friends; and she went, dejected and disgusted. The throttle-puller and the girl who had "busted" the little arrangement on the cars took the next train for Marshalltown, and the next day the papers of that city told the sequel in an announcement of the marriage of the couple.

A few months ago, a Dr. Miner, it is reported, left Lyons, in this State, and went to Fulton, Ill., where he engaged rooms with a widow. He hung out his shingle, and, while waiting for patients, he was sociable with his landlady. He told her tales of the wealth he possessed, and that his cup of bliss would be full if he had a wife to share it. The widow believed the tales he told, and consented to become his wife. He proposed that she sell her property and remove to Mount Carroll, where there was a better location for business. This she also consented to. The property was sold, household-goods packed and shipped, and the party started,—she placing in his possession the proceeds of the sale of her home. On the way, two ladies came on the train,—acquaintances of the Doctor,—who rode with them to Mount Carroll. Leaving the widow at the station, the Doctor went to the County Clerk's office, procured a license and then a clergyman, and married one of the women who got on the train at Savanna. He then coolly went back to the depot, and informed the widow what he had done. She was astonished, but, after recovering from her suprise, she demanded the money she had given him. He refused to surrender, and turned and left her. With the aid of the good people of Mount Carroll, she was furnished transportation back to Fulton. The man who had thus deceived her has, it is believed, other wives scattered over the country, and efforts will be made to bring him to justice.

PROPOSITION TO HEAD OFF PERIOLAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Let Marshall Field, C. P. Kellogg, Robert Law, and such other honorable and patriotic merchants as deal in articles denominated "county supplies," and desire to put a stop to the stealing now going on under the leadership of Periolat, confer and make out a written proposition and submit it without delay to the County Board, offering, under ample bonds if required, to furnish at actual wholesale cost all dry goods, clothing, groceries, coal, &c., required by the county during the coming year, upon one condition, and that a reasonable one, to which no honest board could object, as an equivalent for such valuable service: that the contractors or Citizens' Association have the right to place a man of their own selection in charge of the distribution of said supplies. The offer, even if rejected, would do good by shaming the Commissioners into enforced honesty in awarding the contract, which they could not afford to give to Periolat, because the loss of margins would deprive him of the wherewith to make dividends to McCaffrey et al. Hence the Commissioners would be compelled to throw Periolat overboard or confess themselves, what they are beyond a shadow of a doubt, public robbers, swindlers, liars, and thieves. No province in Europe would tolerate for a day such an unprincipled set of villains as the Cook County Board. If there is no other way to head off Periolat then, the cry ought to be, Off with his head or that of the County Board.

B. W.

DANVILLE METHODIST CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—The case of the North Street Methodist Church vs. Charles C. Tincher was argued before Judge Davis to-day, and taken under advisement. In this case is involved the title to the church and lot of the above Society, and the property is estimated to be worth upwards of $20,000. The circumstances attending the case are these: Last fall Tincher bought of the heirs of the parties who deeded the lot to the Society all their interest in and to the same. Suit not being commenced for possession by Tincher at the next term of court, the Society, by its attorney, began suit at the present term to remove the cloud upon the title to the property.

THE FIREMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 14.—The State firemen's parade took place in this city to-day. About 1,000 persons from different portions of the State were present. In the trial of engines, Minneapolis Steamer No. 1 took the first prize, and St. Paul second. The distance thrown through 500 feet of hose, 1⅛-inch nozzle, was 210 feet 6 inches and 230 feet 6 inches. Several balls are given in honor of the visiting companies this evening.

EVENING SESSIONS.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and Training School will commence its evening sessions on Monday evening, Sept. 18. Arrangements for entering can be made any day this week at the College office between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN."

Mr. E. F. Runyan Concludes to Take the Advice.

What He Has to Say of This Crop of Suits.

A Gentle Hint to His Creditors to Leave Him Alone.

The filing of certain bills in the courts of late against Eben F. Runyan made it desirable that a TRIBUNE reporter should look the gentleman up yesterday and, if haply he might find him, ascertain what the gentleman had to say in regard to them. After many inquiries down town which proved unavailing, inasmuch as everybody said Mr. Runyan was out of the city some place—nobody knew exactly where—the reporter, as a last resort, visited the gentleman's residence last evening and was in no small degree surprised to find him there. The reporter stated his mission.

"Tell THE TRIBUNE I don't interview worth a damn," was the response, after the usual hand-shaking had been concluded. "But come into the parlor," continued he, taking the initiative and the reporter following, "for although the papers have been abusing me, I'll treat you or any other reporter as a gentleman. Come in."

And the reporter went in and sat down while Mr. Runyan busied himself with finding a match and lighting up the apartment. This having been done, he sat down and gave the news-gatherer an account of his misfortunes. He said the panic had come and had taken him in its course. When his troubles came, he took the advice of his friends and went into bankruptcy. Everybody pitched into him, now that he was down. He had gone into Michigan, where he was nearer death's door than he had ever been before. He rallied and came back, anxious to straighten up his affairs. Nobody would let him alone, and the very men whom he had befriended and had made money for now turned on him. After trying to bear up for some time he gave it up, and resolved to go off and try to recuperate his shattered health and go into business in some other place, since there was no longer any chance for him in Chicago. It had been said that he ran away, but he affirmed that he had told the very men who circulated this story that he was going. Nothing was hid concerning his movements. He went away, came back, and again went off, this time to Nebraska, where he spent some time, camping out and "roughing it," until he felt able to come back again. He had arrived in the city Wednesday night, and was

GOING BACK TO LINCOLN, NEB.,

next Monday, to open a law-office there and try to do something for himself, his family, and his creditors. He had made an arrangement with a railroad company for some land, and proposed to make some money and then come back here.

"Then you will do something for your creditors?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, sir. I'll pay every dollar I owe, if they'll only give me a chance. God Almighty won't see E. F. Runyan live, if he don't pay every cent he owes!"

"What I wanted to get at more particularly," suggested the reporter, "is what you have to say to some of these bills filed against you."

"Oh! I'd just as soon tell you all about them as not," replied the gentleman, forgetting his disinclination to interview.

"Well, that's just what I want," said the reporter. "Now, what is there to this claim of

JOHN MUNO?"

continued the writer, handing the gentleman a slip from yesterday's TRIBUNE with an account of the filing of the complaint.

"Well, I tell you all there is about this John Nangle matter. I loaned him a sum of money to help him out of his troubles, and I got frightened, fearing that the property might be burned up and I would lose perhaps nearly all I had got in it. I decided that it was to my interest to get all I could out of it, and I said to John one day: 'John, try to make some arrangement to help me out.' I think I had about $8,000 in there. He told me he could make a loan with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, if I recollect rightly, for a few thousand dollars, and if he could get that, he would give me so much and would try to pay me the balance at some future time. That amount would pay me so much and would pay other claims that must be paid before he could get his money. I accepted the proposition, believing at the time that it was the best thing that I could do. Before that time I had sold one of the notes. I told Muno soon afterwards that I had been obliged to protect myself and I would pay him the interest right along, just as regularly as could be. I told him that as soon as I was able I would turn over the principal. He said he didn't care anything about the interest until this season, and so it has never been paid. He knew it was a matter between him and me, because I had made this arrangement between me and John. John afterwards died, and got no money out of it. I lost about $4,000, and that's all there is of the matter."

"Now about

THE OGLE BUSINESS

if you please," said the reporter.

"I don't recollect how much I was owing him. I bought a piece of property of him, and went to work and put up this brick block on the north side of Lake street. After I had gotten that up, I had a piece of property in the country that I had sold, and I also had some mortgages. I proposed to Ogle to make an exchange of the indebtedness, and we made it. I gave him the notes and indorsed them to him. I think I even guaranteed them to him. When I did so I handed him the mortgages in both cases, but did not assign them. It ran along perhaps two or three months, and he brought both mortgages back to me and said: 'I don't like these mortgages. You take my money without this security. There are the papers. Take them.' Well, I took them, and I have had them ever since. When the firm of Simons & Runyan were so pressed, I tried to carry it through and save it, and in order to do so I had to pay up the indebtedness that they were owing. I raised $30,000 in money of John C. Haines, and I released this mortgage. That is all there is about it, and Ogle will tell you the same story, if he tells you the truth. I supposed that the business would turn out in some shape so that I could meet his payments when they were due. As a matter of fact, I have been unable to do it. Ogle will get his money. Every man that keeps quiet I shall pay first; the others last. Now, I don't claim that this was just what it ought to be, but he knew I had these mortgages and he didn't claim anything of me. One of them I shall give to him, but I shall not assign it to him. He never would have closed up the mortgage in God's time except through me."

"Then you have decided upon your future movements, Mr. Runyan, and you will

GO WEST?"

"I had just as soon my creditors would know I am going to Lincoln as not. I am a young man, and I'm going to work. These men whom I am indebted to are coming at me every day, and I can do nothing here. It will take all the strength I can use in my business, and so I am going away where I can work. If they would just let me alone and keep from me, I would just as soon go to work in Chicago as anywhere else. I have got a good field there now, where I can do something. I have got enough vigor in me yet to run a steam-engine, or half a dozen of them."

"How long will you remain in the West?"

"Well, probably a year. My daughter will go out with me next week, and my family will follow. If anything demands my attention in the meantime, I shall come back and look after it. But I am going away to work, and in less than five years I shall pay every cent I owe."

Mr. Runyan concluded by giving the reporter an invitation to call on him if he ever got out to Lincoln, and then the interview terminated.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—Hanlon, the winner of the champion scull race at Philadelphia, arrived here to-night and received a splendid ovation. He was escorted by a torchlight procession and bands of music to the Horticultural Gardens, where a promenade concert was held. In the course of the evening the Mayor, on behalf of the citizens, presented him with a magnificent gold stop-watch valued at $300.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—Insurance companies doing business in this city have sent representatives to visit the towns and cities where they hold policies to examine into their means of checking extensive conflagrations similar to that which visited St. Hyacinthe. They visited Sorel and Quebec, and several leading companies propose to issue no new policies unless the City Council of Quebec provides better means for fire protection.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—Large quantities of oysters for Quebec and Montreal are arriving by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways from Prince Edward Island via Point du Chene. They are only 20 hours in transit between Point du Chene and this city. The completion of the Intercolonial Railway will greatly injure the oyster trade between this Province and the States.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Sept. 14.—A monster Reform gathering was held yesterday at Brantford, at which the Premier and the Hon. Messrs. Cartwright, Mowat, and Frazer delivered addresses. The meeting terminated by the unanimous passage of a resolution expressing hearty confidence in the Dominion and local Governments.

MARRIAGES.

BOOBIER—REICHELT—Sept. 14, at the residence of John A. Reichelt, by the Rev. D. B. Cheney, D. D., Mr. Samuel J. Boobier, of Chicago, and Miss Pauline E. Reichelt, of Fort Madison, Ia.

☞ Fort Madison, Ia., papers please copy.

BOSTWICK—GRIMES—At the residence of the bride's parents, William Bostwick and Mary A. Grimes, Sept. 15, by the Rev. J. T. Killen, both of Mishawaka, Ind.

EGAN—O'SHEA—Sept. 13, 1876, Mr. J. J. Egan and Miss Maggie O'Shea, both of Chicago, by the Rev. Fathers Egan and Noonan, at St. Mary's Church, Wabash-av.

☞ St. Louis and Dubuque papers please copy.

DEATHS.

COOK—T. F. Cook, in the 60th year of his age, this 14th day of September, at his late residence, 872 Cottage Grove-av., late of the Round-of-Beef House, West Madison-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEATH—In this city, Sept. 14, 1876, Mrs. Heath, aged 44 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 1023 West Taylor-st., on Saturday, Sept. 16, by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

McQUADE—Thomas Henry McQuade, son of P. G. McQuade, aged 7 months and 14 days.

Funeral this (Friday) morning, Sept. 15, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited.

☞ New York papers please copy.

BARRY—The funeral of the late John Barry will take place the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock sharp, from his late residence, No. 201 De Koven-st., to the Church of the Holy Family, where Solemn High Mass will be celebrated; thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

CUDMORE—J. Cudmore will be taken from his late residence, 58 Granger-st., at 11 o'clock, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence to Milwaukee Depot, precisely at 1 o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

There will be a grand mass-meeting at Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake sts., this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Hon. James Goodspeed of Joliet, the Hon. Sidney Smith, the Hon. John C. Dore, Dr. C. V. Dyer, and others will address the meeting.

BOYS IN BLUE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, BOYS IN BLUE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS—*General Order No. 2;* All Company Commanders will report Saturday, the 16th inst., at Club-Room, Grand Pacific Hotel, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. the number of men in their respective commands who intend going to the Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis on the 19th inst. By order of

R. W. RICABY, Brigadier-General Commanding.

FOURTH WARD.

The regular weekly meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Fourth Ward will meet at the Club's headquarters, 269 and 271 Thirty-first-st., this evening. Good speakers will address the meeting, and the Chicago Quartette will give some excellent music.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward Auxiliary Club will meet at the old headquarters, corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-third-st., Saturday evening, the 16th inst. Able speakers will address the meeting.

SIXTH WARD.

Mass-meeting of all Republicans Friday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, in No. 283 West Twentieth-st., between Morgan and Fisk. Good speakers will be in attendance.

Companies A and B, Hayes and Wheeler Guards, are ordered to appear in full uniform at 772 South Halsted-st., to attend the mass-meeting.

H. P. HUTCHINSON, Captain.

Company C is ordered to meet at 545 Blue Island-av., for the same purpose.

J. M. HOSLUM, Captain.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Seventh Ward, and also Company A, Seventh Ward Haymakers, will meet this evening at their headquarters, corner of West Fourteenth and Union sts. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the Club, and Company A will have an election of officers.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Companies A and B, Hayes and Wheeler Minute Men, are requested to meet in their hall this evening, at the corner of Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., at 7:30 sharp, for election of officers and other very important business. A full attendance is desired.

EIGHTEENTH WARD MINUTE MEN.

Company A, of the Eighteenth Ward Minute Men, will meet for drill at Turner Hall this evening, at 7:30 sharp. All members are requested to be on hand promptly.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

FRAME DWELLING AND LOT,

No. 316 Twenty-third-st., at auction, SATURDAY Afternoon, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock, on the premises. Terms, cash. Title perfect.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves, Table Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Pianos, and Parlor Organs, SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

At 108 Madison-st.,

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 18 and 19, at 10 o'clock each day, his entire stock of Unredeemed Pledges, among which are a large number of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, AND DIAMOND JEWELRY,

ONE DIAMOND SET, Original Cost, $15,000.

Sale positive—he must have the cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THIS DAY'S SALE,

COMMENCING AT 9:30 We have positive orders to CLOSE

Five Rich and Elegant Parlor Suits,

A FULL LINE

Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Wardrobes, Office Desks, Book-Cases, Cooking and Heating Stoves, General Household Goods,

2 cases fine Cigars, Teas, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 16, at 9:30 o'clock.

12 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots.

We shall offer a very large Assorted Stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

And shall sell to the highest bidder, Parlor and Chamber Suits of every description. Walnut Wardrobes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Wire Springs, Mattresses, Carpets, Bookcases, Office and Parlor Desks, Floor Oil Cloth, Sideboards, Dressing Cases, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Clocks, Mirrors, &c. Look out for bargains in this sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

By John H. Draper & Co.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1876,

AT 142 DUANE-ST. NEW YORK.

By order of the UNDERWRITERS, the Entire Stock of Messrs. ALLEN & CO., very slightly damaged, at their late stores, 71 and 73 Cambers-st., New York, comprising a Large Assortment of

Smoking, Fine-Cut, and Plug Tobacco

(All Brands of the Leading Manufacturers),

DOMESTIC CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.

Stock can be examined the day before at above store, 142 Duane-st., New York.

Will be sold in lots to suit all purchasers.